

INTERNATIONAL

## Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1979

Established 1887

No. 30,131

\*R

Gold Sets Record,  
Finishes at \$515

From Agency Dispatches

LONDON, Dec. 27 — Surpassing its previous record of \$500 an ounce, gold passed \$515 an ounce in New York yesterday, the London market, even a small number of buyers can push the price up sharply.

The dollar, meanwhile, came under general selling pressure because of the presence of Soviet combat troops in Afghanistan and the unprecedented surge in the price of gold. The pound sterling was particularly strong against the dollar, rising to \$2.2255 in London.

But dealers in London said that the exceptional strength of sterling against the dollar was due almost entirely to thin trading conditions. Operators cautioned that the extreme thinness of the market was causing greatly exaggerated rate movements and that these were not necessarily representative of individual currencies' true trading positions.

In the gold markets, it is difficult to say exactly what has pushed prices so high. Certainly, the current combination of political instability, economic uncertainty and inflation has helped to raise the price. "Gold's price measures the sum total of what is happening in the world and, let's face it, there aren't too many bright spots in the world right now," said Dennis Selby, the bullion manager for Johnson Matthey, one of the five London bullion dealers who twice a day determine the fixing.

Troubled times do not explain fully the doubling of gold's price this year — there has been instability in the past. In the last five years, however, gold has become a world market, Mr. Selby said. "It is affected by American hostages held in Iran or a bad rubber crop in Indonesia or Taiwan's fears about China or what is happening in Bangkok. All those things affect gold because people in all those areas are buying gold," he said.

Arab Investors

The most avid gold buyers right now are Arabs, according to most professional money market observers. The professionals also say that the surge in buying from the Middle East, particularly in the last six months, has triggered the current price increase.

Traders said that they were concerned that, with vast holdings of (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



A British soldier in the Commonwealth monitoring force in Rhodesia checks his machine gun before leaving Salisbury yesterday for rural guerrilla assembly points. The Land Rover is equipped with armor plate against land mines, roll bars and carries the Union Jack and a white cross for identification.

Tells Supporters to Keep Arms

Mugabe Threatens a Delay  
In Truce Over S. Africans

SALISBURY, Dec. 27 (UPI) — Patriotic Front co-leader Robert Mugabe said today he might renege on the Rhodesian cease-fire agreement if South African troops that he contends are in Rhodesia were not sent home, and he warned his guerrilla troops against being tricked into giving up their arms to British Commonwealth monitoring forces.

During hourly radio broadcasts from Mozambique, Mr. Mugabe said his 10,000 troops would not go to the designated cease-fire reception centers until the British explained why South African troops were still in Rhodesia.

"What are they (the South Africans) there to do? This is a question that Britain and the governor (Lord Soames) must answer before they can expect us to move our men to the rendezvous points and the assembly places," Mr. Mugabe said. "If they remain in the country we will reconsider our position."

Although Pretoria had consistently denied that its troops were stationed in Rhodesia, Prime Minister Pieter Botha of South Africa on Nov. 30 strongly implied that they were there protecting South African interests and transportation links. South African defense officials did not deny that Mr. Botha was referring to soldiers.

In the Radio Maputo broadcasts, Mr. Mugabe, the head of the Zimbabwe African National Union, ordered his followers not to be coerced by the Commonwealth troops into giving up their arms after they entered the 16 designated assembly points inside Rhodesia.

"Your weapons are your surest defenders against trickery," Mr. Mugabe said. "Be extremely vigilant toward the enemy and do not allow yourselves to be disarmed at any time."

The guerrillas from Mr. Mugabe's Zimbabwe African National Union and from Joshua Nkomo's Zimbabwe African People's Union were to start assembling early Saturday at cease-fire reception centers set up by the British.

The task of easing the mistrust of the guerrillas who fought the seven-year civil war against white and black-led Salisbury regimes was aggravated by the death in Mozambique of the Patriotic Front's most important guerrilla commander, Gen. Joshua Tongogara.

A ZANU communiqué from Maputo said that Gen. Tongogara, 41, was killed in a car accident in an auto accident 44 miles north of Maputo. Five ZANU officials with him were injured when the car hit the rear of a truck, the communiqué said.

The British-led cease-fire monitoring force suffered its first casualties today. A British spokesman said that three helicopter crewmen were killed when their craft, ferrying supplies for a guerrilla assembly camp, hit a telephone pole near the eastern town of Matoko.

Radio Kabul Reports Coup;  
New Ruler Seen Pro-Soviet

From Agency Dispatches

TEHRAN, Dec. 27 — Kabul radio today announced a coup in Afghanistan. It said that President Hafizullah Amin had been overthrown by Babrak Karmal, a former deputy premier who is reported to be strongly pro-Soviet.

The coup followed news of a Soviet airlift of troops and equipment into Afghanistan this week. The presumed aim of the airlift was to aid in an offensive against anti-Communist rebels that was reportedly planned by the government of Mr. Amin.

Moscow radio reported the Afghan coup tonight. The radio's world service led a news broadcast with a report that Mr. Karmal had overthrown Mr. Amin and made a call for Afghan unity on Kabul radio. The Soviet broadcast said that Mr. Karmal addressed the country on behalf of the central committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, the Revolutionary Council and the government.

The Soviet news agency carried a statement by Mr. Karmal denouncing the Amin regime as a dictatorship and an agent of Washington. The statement said Afghanistan was subjected to "intolerable violence and tortures by the bloody apparatus of Hafizullah Amin and his henchmen, those agents of U.S. imperialism."

The official Iranian news agency Pars said Mr. Karmal said in a broadcast monitored here that he had taken power. It quoted him as promising "democratic freedoms for all the masses, the release of all political prisoners, and the creation of jobs for the unemployed."

Soviet Personnel

"We want to announce to the whole world that the last chains of imperialism, fascism and dictatorship in the heart of Asia have been broken," the agency quoted him as saying.

It cited Mr. Karmal as declaring willingness to negotiate with enemies of the Amin government, a possible indication of efforts to bring a peaceful end to the Afghan rebellion, which has left the government holding little more than major cities and roadways, while the rebels roam over the countryside.

In Washington, U.S. officials said they could not confirm the coup. They said unconfirmed reports had been received from Kabul indicating "some involvement of Sov military personnel" in street fighting in the capital. A U.S. analyst of Afghan affairs said that since Mr. Karmal is thought to be at least as close to Moscow as Mr. Amin, the reported coup did not necessarily mean a basic change in Afghan foreign policy.

Informed sources identified Mr. Karmal as a sometime number-two man under the late President Nur Mohammed Taraki, who overthrew a nonaligned government in April, 1978, turned the country toward the Soviet Union and was ousted by another pro-Soviet regime in September.

Mr. Karmal was, in the meantime, named ambassador to Czechoslovakia in July, 1978, after the dominant Communist-oriented party, the Khalqis, had won out in Kabul over another Communist group known as the Parcham faction. Mr. Karmal was recalled after Mr. Taraki's overthrow and death, the sources said. He has been described by sources in New Delhi as more pro-Soviet than Mr. Amin.

The Iranian news agency quoted him as saying today that the new regime will accept private ownership.

## Amin Overthrown

From Agency Dispatches

mean a basic change in Afghan foreign policy.

Informed sources identified Mr. Karmal as a sometime number-two man under the late President Nur Mohammed Taraki, who overthrew a nonaligned government in April, 1978, turned the country toward the Soviet Union and was ousted by another pro-Soviet regime in September.

Mr. Karmal was, in the meantime, named ambassador to Czechoslovakia in July, 1978, after the dominant Communist-oriented party, the Khalqis, had won out in Kabul over another Communist group known as the Parcham faction. Mr. Karmal was recalled after Mr. Taraki's overthrow and death, the sources said. He has been described by sources in New Delhi as more pro-Soviet than Mr. Amin.

The Iranian news agency quoted him as saying today that the new regime will accept private ownership.

ship. He also was quoted as saying that Afghanistan wants to be on friendly terms with its neighbors — which are the Soviet Union to the north, Iran to the west, Pakistan to the south and China to the east.

Washington officials, who declined to be identified, said that they did not yet have "solid information," but Soviet military personnel were reported to be moving about in Kabul. Fighting was reported at the presidential residence and also near the radio station. Asked whether Russian troops were involved in street fighting, an official said, "They may be, yes, but our reports are so recent and so fragmentary."

There was no word of Mr. Amin's whereabouts, but the Press Trust of India quoted Kabul radio as saying, "We will put the executions of the Amin regime on trial."

Yesterday the U.S. State Department accused the Soviet Union of blatant military interference in Afghanistan. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



Hafizullah Amin

But Quick Release Seems Unlikely

## Iran Aides Said to Back Freeing 3 Hostages

From Agency Dispatches

TEHRAN, Dec. 27 — Fresh evidence emerged today that some members of the ruling Revolutionary Council are pressing for the release soon of three U.S. hostages but there has been no indication that the militants holding the captives at the U.S. Embassy will accept the idea.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said that Iranian officials had suggested that three hostages of Mexican, Indian and Portuguese descent be released. A student militant spokesman would not confirm or deny that such a suggestion had been received.

The three hostages might include Marine Cpl. William Gallegos,

whose filmed interview was televised this month by NBC. Another possibility, judging by surnames on the list of hostages compiled by the Associated Press, is James Lopez, also a Marine.

There has been no official explanation of the choice of the three by ethnic background, but Mexico's refusal to readmit the deposed shah after his medical treatment in New York pleased Iran.

Ayatollah Mohammed Beheshti, secretary of the ruling Revolutionary Council, said today that once the hostages go before an international tribunal — in effect, a forum for trying the United States itself — "all the hostages will be released."

"Even if some of the hostages were found guilty of espionage charges, they would be given clemency," Ayatollah Beheshti said in an interview with a Japanese newspaper. But he discounted the possibility that some of the embassy hostages might be released shortly.

In an U.S. television report, Foreign Minister Sadegh Ghotbzadeh said that, if the U.S. Security Council imposes economic sanctions against Iran, "we will definitely abandon the idea of a grand jury and we go on with trials of the hostages... as spies." Conviction on spy charges could mean death by firing squad.

In Paris, Cardinal Leon-Etienne Duval, the Roman Catholic archbishop, said that the hostages (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Sources Say 2 More Are Needed

## U.S. Seeks UN Votes to Impose Embargo

By John M. Goshko

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 (WP) — The United States still does not have the nine votes in the United Nations Security Council needed to impose economic sanctions against Iran, and it is uncertain whether the necessary support can be won before five of the 15 council seats change hands on Jan. 1, reliable sources said yesterday.

According to the sources, the

Carter administration, in its bid to increase UN pressure on Iran to free the American hostages, probably can count on seven votes from the current council members for a resolution decreasing partial sanctions. Washington can add to its own vote those of Britain, France, Norway, Portugal, Bolivia and — if the sanctions request is not too sweeping — Jamaica, according to the sources.

Kuwait, a Moslem neighbor of

Iran that is fearful of stirring religious turmoil within its own borders, announced yesterday that it will vote against a sanctions resolution. Bangladesh, another Moslem country in the region, also is expected to oppose sanctions. The other council members reportedly are undecided.

Search for 2 Votes

As a result, the sources said, the United States is intensifying its efforts to find at least two more votes in hopes that a council meeting can be scheduled this weekend and a vote taken by Monday.

On Jan. 1, five of the council's 10 nonpermanent members will be replaced by other countries in the 152-nation body. That would seem to be a further setback for the U.S. call, announced by President Carter last Friday, for quick action by the council to force Iran to comply with international law by releasing the hostages.

The changes on the council would force the United States to begin a new lobbying effort among the new members. In addition, the sources said, U.S. officials believe that it might be even more difficult to obtain the nine votes from the council's current participants.

The position of the Soviet Union also remains unclear. As one of the five permanent Security Council members — along with the United States, Britain, France and China — the Soviet Union has the power to veto any action by the council; and, despite heavy U.S. pressure to abstain, the sources said that Moscow still has not revealed whether it will block the move for sanctions.

Wordling Could Be Crucial

Ultimately, the sources added, the outcome of the sanctions move probably will be determined by how insistent the United States is in seeking a strongly worded resolution calling for all UN members to comply with a trade boycott against Iran. According to the sources, there are still divisions among administration policy-makers on this point.

Some senior administration officials, arguing that the most important thing is to demonstrate to Iran's revolutionary leaders that they are totally isolated in world opinion, reportedly want to press for a strong resolution that would exempt only Iranian sales of oil to other countries and Iranian imports of food and pharmaceuticals from a trade embargo.

But others in the administration, noting that Secretary of State Cyrus Vance already has obtained the cooperation of America's major Uni-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

eoul to Try Ex-President,  
7 Others for Illegal Rally

SEOUL, Dec. 27 (UPI) — Martial law authorities said today that they are trying former President Park Chung-hee, 77, and 17 other dissidents for holding an unauthorized assembly last month in Seoul.

A martial law spokesman said 14 of the dissidents were arrested in a former national assemblyman in the government party — Uong Soon Shik, 54. Mr. Yun, a leader of the opposition, 78, and 17 others were booked and released. Mr. Yun was accused of contributing \$400 to the dissident rally.

The martial law spokesman said authorities are seeking 10 other sons, most of them students, suspected of anti-government activities in connection with the rally in Seoul on Nov. 24. A total of 237 sons were picked up at the time, except the 18 charged today with releasing with warnings, the spokesman said.

Clash With Police

The dissidents defied a warning in the martial law command to disband a former national assemblyman in the government party — Uong Soon Shik, 54. Mr. Yun, a leader of the opposition, 78, and 17 others were booked and released. Mr. Yun was accused of contributing \$400 to the dissident rally.

The dissidents defied a warning in the martial law command to disband a former national assemblyman in the government party — Uong Soon Shik, 54. Mr. Yun, a leader of the opposition, 78, and 17 others were booked and released. Mr. Yun was accused of contributing \$400 to the dissident rally.

The dissidents defied a warning in the martial law command to disband a former national assemblyman in the government party — Uong Soon Shik, 54. Mr. Yun, a leader of the opposition, 78, and 17 others were booked and released. Mr. Yun was accused of contributing \$400 to the dissident rally.

The dissidents defied a warning in the martial law command to disband a former national assemblyman in the government party — Uong Soon Shik, 54. Mr. Yun, a leader of the opposition, 78, and 17 others were booked and released. Mr. Yun was accused of contributing \$400 to the dissident rally.

The dissidents defied a warning in the martial law command to disband a former national assemblyman in the government party — Uong Soon Shik, 54. Mr. Yun, a leader of the opposition, 78, and 17 others were booked and released. Mr. Yun was accused of contributing \$400 to the dissident rally.

## Chinese Customs, Lifestyle Make Sex a Hushed Topic

By Jay Mathews

PEKING (WP) — At the age of 24, Lu Fasheng could be considered a man of the world. He had missed rubber trees on far-off Hainan Island, dodged police in the big city of Canton for months and swum across shark-filled waters to Hong Kong.

Yet that same 24-year-old man said that he never had attempted and could not even describe the sex act.

To many Westerners, Mr. Lu's sexual innocence borders on the absurd. But many Chinese who were told this story said that they were not surprised. For millions of other young adults in China, sex is an annoyance and a trap, something better left unexplored and not even thought about.

"Most youths in China are concerned with their futures, so they spend their spare time studying to get to a university or to get an urban job or to find a way to emigrate," Mr. Lu said. Many youths raised in the city who are sent to work on farms in the countryside "keep themselves away from love because they believe that, if they have an affair and a baby, it requires marriage and means they would have too little chance of leaving the farms."

Separate Lives

In the countryside, where 80 percent of the nearly 1 billion Chinese live, men and women lead very separate lives; pairing off is looked on with suspicion.

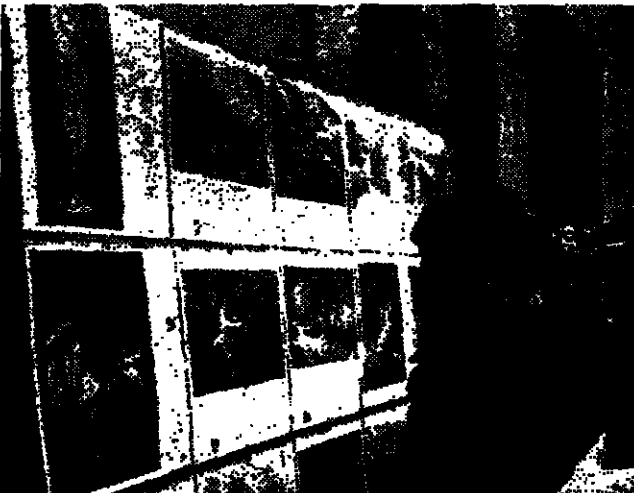
Urban youths accustomed to girl-boy joshing at coeducational high schools and colleges have been stunned by the change of attitudes when they move to the countryside. Many quickly have adopted the sexual divisions to the point of not talking to former classmates of the opposite sex, even when passing each other on a rural path.

No one has calculated how many young Chinese men and women go to their marriage beds not really knowing what they are supposed to do. The Chinese say that misinformation is rife. In some southern rural villages, girls reaching puberty are sent to chat with women who are older and experienced — meaning those with lots of children. The sessions often are obscured by a pervasive reluctance to delve deeply into the subject of sex.

In a delicate way, the Communist Party has attempted to shine a little light into this dark corner. A health worker said that the commune delivered a small book to married couples at their wedding ceremonies. It described how to raise their baby, all aspects of married life, also birth control, but it had no pictures. . . . It began with a quote from Chairman Mao on the significance of birth control, then discussed particular contraceptive methods and devices.

Despite the cultural restrictions, there are some unmarried lovers who seek to tempt fate. "Some people would wait and try to meet at night," said a young Chinese from Hunan; "others would find an excuse to take off from work in the fields during the day and perhaps meet among some trees or go back to the dormitory if there was no one there."

But for the vast majority, romance is curbed sharply by custom



Chinese father around sidewalk stand selling calendars in Peking. The calendars feature reproductions of paintings, including at least one nude. They were sold out in a day.

and by living conditions. In the tightly packed life of a Chinese village or housing development, young people cannot avoid rubbing elbows. Proximity and familiarity sometimes weaken romantic urges, an experience not unfamiliar to Western college students in coeducational dormitories.

Chinese parents often prefer to look outside their own village for suitable mates for their children because this extends the family's contacts and acts as a hedge against economic disaster. "If the crop fails, we can move in with Huailing's in-laws," a peasant said. That is the way people have preferred to do it for centuries but the custom violates the modern notion that young people should pick their own mates.

The gradual economic modernization of the countryside sometimes helps bring a compromise. Some young men say that they volunteer willingly to work on large dam or road projects that take people from several villages because it gives them an opportunity to meet women.

If a youngster passes the exam for the commune's senior middle school, he or she will meet other bright young people of the opposite sex from outside the home village. Jobs in a factory, making toothbrushes or tractor parts, lure eligible young men and women living several miles from each other.

Courtship remains a problem. Privacy does not exist in China.

except for the most resourceful or fortunate citizens, because there just is not enough space.

In a nation without private automobiles, basement recreation rooms or drive-in movie theaters, it is difficult to find a place to do much more than talk about romance. The only reliable way that a young couple can find a measure of privacy in China is to take a long walk. At dusk, on the streets of many Chinese cities, one sees great numbers of young men and women walking. Sometimes they hold hands, although urban youths are bolder at times than those in the country.

In Shanghai, on steamy spring nights, couples carve out a little space on the broad crowded walkways of the Bund — the riverfront — by the deft use of umbrellas. A U.S. diplomat, fascinated by this practice, developed what he called the umbrella theory of Chinese love. As the umbrellas draw closer, so does the relationship. If a couple appears with a single umbrella and huddles behind it, their engagement is imminent.

On a bulletin board near Shanghai's People's Park, a former race track now suitable for romantic trysts, a printed sign gently counseled moderation. Love is a normal thing, it said, but young men and women should treat it with pure motives. People should not really talk about love during working hours. Too frequent dating might distract them from their work for the state.

New Fiction

The sign added a recommendation of late marriage, perhaps at 28 for men and 25 for women, and advised building a happy home life with no more than two children.

New fiction works are now mentioning such delicate matters as love and romance. But even with some new literary freedoms, love stories carry a sense of distance, of affection from afar. The central themes are still work and sacrifice, the need to pass an exam, plow a field, repair a truck, or catch a fish for the good of the people and the state.

Romantic scandals have fueled gossip in Chinese villages, particularly during the social dislocations and political lawlessness of the late 1960s and 1970s. Young female junior high school graduates were sent to the countryside during that period without sufficient food or farm work experience. They were painfully homesick and provided convenient targets for unscrupulous rural officials.

As the campaign to send such young people to the countryside began to disintegrate in the mid-1970s, stories appeared in unofficial wall posters and even in the official press about officials who gave extra food, easy jobs or permission to travel in return for sexual favors. "We are sure one or two women students in our brigade did something like that to get good factory job assignments and get away from work," said a Guangdong student.

Rapid political changes and liberalization, like those that began

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



## Conduit for Investment

## Pahlavi Influence Spread Across Economy of Iran

By Dan Morgan and Walter Pincus

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 (WP)

The shah of Iran's family-controlled Pahlavi foundation owned a company whose profits went to support the family mausoleum.

Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, the deposed shah, and his relatives also were involved in and personally profited from far bigger businesses as well — mining and meatpacking, steel and aluminum, textiles and automobiles.

From the frills of the Iranian economy to its most basic industries, the Pahlavis were deeply involved.

"No one would risk capital in Iran without having a member of the royal family involved," said an American who worked in Tehran for many years. "That was the first law of business there."

Nearly a year after the shah was overthrown, an exact accounting of the family's wealth and business interests at home and abroad is nowhere near completed.

**Dominating Force**  
Hundreds of documents inspected in Tehran, as well as interviews with dozens of Americans and Iranians there and in the United States provide a picture of an Iranian commercial structure dominated by the people who wielded the power of government, decreed the laws and approved the great industrial projects, the Pahlavis.

The family or its foundations owned hotel resorts and casinos on the Caspian Sea and received vast proceeds from the gambling there. They were, moreover, partners in major industrial ventures with such multinational partners as General Motors, John Deere, Fiat and Honda.

The shah's twin sister, Princess Ashraf, a woman so strong-willed that some said she was the only person the shah truly feared, had personal and allegedly lucrative control over a multimillion-dollar social services agency funded by the national lottery.

The shah's half-brother was able to purchase huge tracts of prime farming and timber land from the royal land office at a price described by his former aide as "very favorable." The prince then used the tracts on the Caspian to build up his fortune through cotton plantations and timber concessions.

**Monopoly**  
When the Iranian government issued only one license to operate a duty-free warehouse in Ahwaz through which passed most of the drilling equipment for oil fields there, that license went to a company controlled by the shah's nephew. The same company then became local agent for foreign equipment suppliers.

The shah himself would approve the major industrial projects for his closest relatives, acting as a benefactor for their financial gain. "He was not personally avaricious," said one former senior official in Tehran. "Accumulating money was not his preoccupation."

According to this friendly view, the shah tolerated abuses by his relatives because his eyes were set on a larger vision: an economically advanced Iran modeled on the United States.

Other Americans are more critical of the family, including the shah. "They were as avaricious as Middle Eastern rug merchants, as venal as they come," said a U.S. businessman with first-hand knowledge of the Pahlavi practices, "not only in what they did but in how they did it."

**Major Issue**  
Today, the financial operations of the Pahlavis have emerged as a major issue between the Carter administration and the regime of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini.

The ayatollah and his officials have charged that the Pahlavis plundered the wealth of Iran in collusion with money-loving Americans.

A legal action filed in a Tehran court 10 days ago by the Khomeini regime accused the deposed shah and his family of stealing \$600 million from the country. Ayatollah Khomeini repeatedly has linked return of the shah and his alleged riches to settlement of the dispute over the \$600 million held hostages in Tehran.

U.S. officials strongly reject a linking of the two issues. Zbigniew Brzezinski, the U.S. national security affairs adviser, said earlier this month that even to discuss the shah's financial activities in the press might give hope to the Tehran militants.

Nonetheless, the role played by

the Pahlavi family's financial maneuverings in the shah's downfall has important implications for U.S. foreign policy that go beyond Iran and the hostage question.

In Saudi Arabia, Egypt, the Philippines, Morocco, Indonesia and other developing countries, U.S. political, economic and strategic fortunes are linked to a handful of wealthy ruling families presiding over systems that resemble in some ways the one that formerly existed in Iran.

In these countries, U.S. banks and companies function within economies in which payoffs, extortion and bribery are an accepted way of life and the ruler's approval is required for business deals.

As was the case in Iran, these are also countries in which important U.S. security arrangements or access to vital raw materials could be upset by political upheavals similar to those that overthrew the shah.

The intricate system of commissions and bribes that existed under the shah's rule goes back centuries. A well paid, western-style civil service does not exist in Iran or in many countries emerging from traditional village cultures.

Even now, Iranians take for granted that low-paid officials, even at the cabinet level, will supplement their incomes with gifts and commissions. That the royal family would grow wealthy through its influence was also accepted by many of the shah's subjects during the early part of his reign.

However, the enormous growth in Iran's oil revenues, starting in 1973, created possibilities for personal gain that the Iranians came to view as excessive. Ayatollah Khomeini's officials charged that the giant business deals after 1973 set the stage for giant corruption.

The officials have made available in Tehran documents that provide some insights into the personal wealth of the Pahlavis without fully tracing the funds the regime's court case alleges to be missing.

**Funds to Jeweler**  
For example, records in the central bank show disbursements from government and non-government accounts to Swiss banks, and to a Manhattan jeweler. One series of documents from the Imperial land office, Amlak, requests Chase Manhattan Bank to send checks of \$100,000 and more to a New York jeweler.

These letters illustrate a central problem in understanding the Pahlavi finances — determining the dividing line between the Pahlavi private fortune and government funds.

The crest on the letters to Chase Manhattan symbolizes the ministry of court, a government body. But Amlak also was considered the land division of the Pahlavi Foundation, a private, family organization controlled by the shah.

As sole ruler, the shah could draw funds directly from the government treasury. The budget during the 1970s contained an account for his personal use that ranged from \$43 million one year to nearly \$1 billion in another, according to three separate sources in Tehran.

**Records Destroyed**  
Finding proof for some allegations of Ayatollah Khomeini's regime has been hampered by several factors.

Some records have been destroyed or removed, while many sources of information still have not been tapped by investigators.

Complicating the investigation is the royal family's use of secret partners or intermediaries to participate indirectly in businesses. Members of the shah's most intimate entourage had far reaching business connections of their own.

One of the most ambitious foundation and Pahlavi family investments was Tehran's Farzad housing complex, a luxury apartment and townhouse development costing several hundred million dollars. At its heart was the West Tehran Development Co., a foundation enterprise.

Iranians put millions of dollars down to purchase apartments in the project, built by joint venture concerns in which the foundation or individual Pahlavi family members served as partners of foreign contractors.

Representatives of the Khomeini government who now run the Pahlavi Foundation — renamed the Alavi Foundation — are attempting to determine what happened to the money taken in by various Pahlavi family corporations involved in the project.



Portugal's premier, Maria de Lurdes Pintassilgo, meets the press after resigning.

## Portugal Expects a New Cabinet by End of Year

LISBON, Dec. 27 (AP) — Maria de Lurdes Pintassilgo formally resigned today as premier of Portugal, opening the way for a new center-right government to take over by the end of the year.

Miss Pintassilgo handed in her resignation to President Antonio Ramalho Eanes 149 days after he named her to the job and 25 days after Francisco Sa Carneiro's center-right coalition of Social

Democrats, Center Democrats and monarchists won a majority in the National Assembly.

Mr. Sa Carneiro was due back from his Christmas holidays tomorrow and party aides said he was expected to select a Cabinet on New Year's Eve.

It will be Portugal's 12th government since the 1974 revolution ended half a century of rightist dictatorship.

## Opposition Stiffens in Baluchistan

## New Regional Revolt Threatened in Iran

By Pranay B. Gupta

ZAHEDAN, Iran (NYT) —

Suddenly, in a movement that was both theatrical and startling, Mohammed Mirza rose to his full six feet, raised his rifle above his turbaned head, and said: "Unless they get out of here fast, I promise you there will be no bloodshed. They have no business being here. This is the homeland of the Baluchis and they have suppressed us long enough."

Mr. Mirza was talking about the local representatives of the Iranian national government, men like Gov. Habib Gharibi, the hundreds of youthful revolutionary militiamen and the scores of administrators sent from many parts of the country to administer Baluchistan via Seistan, a remote southeastern province.

The Baluchis, in an area straddling the borders of Iran, Pakistan and Afghanistan, have a long history of opposition to central government. They contend that Iran has ignored their economic problems and played down their cultural aspirations.

But the Baluchi resentment of the central government has sharpened since the Iranian revolution and it culminated in the last week in gun battles in the streets. At least 12 men, including one revolutionary militiaman, have been killed and more than 80 persons have been injured.

Different explanations are offered for why the unrest erupted last Thursday. A representative of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini said that foreigners and troublemakers had come into Baluchistan to agitate. Ayatollah Mohammed Khatami, the spiritual leader of Baluchistan's minority Seistanis, who number about 110,000 and are Shiites like most Iranians, said that American and Communist agents had been acting as agents provocateurs.

And Mowlavi Abdul-Aziz Mollazadeh, the leader of the 550,000 Baluchis, who are Sunnis, charged that revolutionary militiamen had teamed up with "vicious elements" among the Seistanis and started the shooting. The ethnic rivalry be-

tween the poor Baluchis and the somewhat richer and better-educated Seistanis is traditional.

There seems to be an epidemic in the central government that whoever is standing for his own regional rights is an agitator or troublemaker or a foreigner," the Baluchi leader said at his mosque as he sat cross-legged on a thick Persian rug surrounded by a dozen turbaned, armed Baluchi tribesmen.

"Our feeling is that we want autonomy within Iran," Mr. Mowlavi Abdul-Aziz said. "We want outside officials to get out, and by that we mean first and foremost this terrible governor, Gharibi. We want all the Pasdaran [revolutionary militiamen] to get out, because they have been harassing us and molesting our women."

The 60-year-old Sunni leader continued: "If the central government does not deal with our situation realistically, there will be more clashes, many more clashes. You can be 100 percent sure of that."

**Iran Aides Said to Back**

**Freedom for 3 Hostages**

(Continued from Page 1)

bishop of Algiers, said today on his return from Tehran. "I hope an act of clemency, of the broadest kind, will take place as soon as possible. My hopes are based on the benevolent attitude of the Iranian Foreign Ministry and also on the feeling of the Iranian people, since their attitude is so positive toward an act of clemency."

Cardinal Duval said that he and three American clergymen had seen 43 hostages during their Christmas Day visit to the U.S. Embassy. He added that he believed that six hostages he did not see were not interested in the Christmas services. A spokesman for the clergymen said that the students occupying the embassy claimed six of the hostages declined to attend the services.

Cardinal Duval was accompanied on his embassy visit by Monsignor Thomas Gumbleton, auxiliary bishop of the Roman Catholic archdiocese of Detroit; the Rev. William Sloan Coffin Jr. of the United Church of Christ, who is senior minister of New York's Riverside Church; and the Rev. William Howard Jr., a Baptist, who is president of the National Council of Churches.

The three clergymen stopped in London today on their way back to the United States. The clergymen said that they will not release the names of the 43 Americans they have seen in Tehran because they have personally contacted the hostages' families.

The clergymen declined comment on the fact that the new number of 49 left a discrepancy of one with the State Department figures.

The expanding of an international commission of inquiry into the alleged crimes of Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, the deposed shah, will lead to the release of the American hostages, Sean MacBride, a Nobel peace laureate, said in an interview published today in Paris.

Mr. MacBride, a former president of Amnesty International, released today a statement in which he said that he had proposed to the militants that they release the captives in exchange for complete CIA files on operations in Iran but that the militants had rejected the proposal.

He said that he made the proposal earlier this week and had offered to help to identify agents and operations on the hostages were released.

Mr. MacBride also said that he is determined to overturn the revocation of his U.S. passport and said that he would fight the action in U.S. courts and in administrative hearings in West Germany. The State Department revoked his passport Sunday on grounds of national security.

Mr. MacBride, 45, caused a controversy in the United States in 1974 with the publication of his book "Inside the Company — A CIA Diary" in which he identified agents by name and gave detailed descriptions of intelligence operations.

**Mortar Attack Reported**

TEHRAN, Dec. 27 (UPI) — The Pars news agency said that Iraqi forces shelled the border town of Tang-e Hovan for 30 minutes.

**Kabul Reports Coup, Overthrow of Amin**

(Continued from Page 1)

The Soviet reinforcements were to be part of the largest government offensive so far against Moslem rebels. A report received in New Delhi quoted an Afghan Army officer as saying that the government was planning an attack, possibly as early as this weekend, in the strategic province of Badakhshan in northeastern Afghanistan, which was overrun by the rebels two weeks ago.

Observers in New Delhi speculated that the coup was masterminded by Moscow. They said it appeared that the Russians kept Mr. Karmal and other Parcham cadres hidden away in Eastern European capitals for eventual replacement of Mr. Amin.

Sources in Afghanistan said that

## Shift Toward Moscow Alleged

## Suarez, Socialists Isolating Spain's Communist Party

By James M. Markham

MADRID, Dec. 27 (NYT) — The Spanish Communist Party, led by Santiago Carrillo, who once grabbed headlines with his barbed attacks on the Soviet Union, has fallen on hard times. Mr. Carrillo is no longer a frequent and privileged visitor to the palatial offices of Premier Adolfo Suarez. And the Socialists have been accusing the standard-bearer of independent-minded "Eurocommunism" of being on the take from Moscow.

"It is a danger to democracy to isolate the Communist Party," Mr. Carrillo has warned on several occasions. But Mr. Suarez has ignored the Communists' warnings and, in a major shift, has turned to the Socialists for support on several issues, most notably a "workers' statute" that guarantees union rights but also makes it slightly easier for companies to fire employees.

A prolonged and heated debate in the Cortes (parliament) over the statute opened rifts between the small Communist Party and the Socialists, who are the second-biggest party after Mr. Suarez's center-right grouping.

In a passionate speech, Felipe Gonzalez, 37, the Socialist leader, implied that Mr. Carrillo and his comrades were sliding toward the "pure Stalinism" that surfaced four years ago in Portugal when the Communists there made their grab for power.

Earlier, in West Berlin, Mr. Gonzalez turned back allegations that his party was receiving money from West Germany by saying of the Spanish Communists: "We are absolutely sure that they are receiving aid from the countries of the east, plentiful aid."

He suggested that Communist European funds were being funneled to Mr. Carrillo's daily newspaper, Mundo Obrero.

Privately, Socialists here assert that the Spanish Communists are again receiving money from Moscow.

Whatever the truth of these charges, Mundo Obrero's editor rejected them, saying "we are poor, honorable and independent."

Mr. Carrillo is no longer lashing out against the failings of Soviet socialism, and his newspaper has passed up many opportunities to comment on human rights violations in Eastern Europe. Two years ago, when Mr. Carrillo was establishing his democratic credentials to a skeptical Spain, he was a conspicuous defender of Czech and Soviet dissidents.

By contrast, yesterday's issue of Mundo Obrero shows Mr. Carrillo talking with Yevgeni Tizhenchikov, a member of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee and the leader of a delegation that has been visiting the Spanish party. "We have seen that the Spanish Communists are in the front line of the struggle for the renovation of the country," remarked Mr. Tizhenchikov, who attacked the NATO decision to go ahead with the installation of a new generation of missiles in Western Europe.

Without much fanfare, the Spanish Communists have condemned the NATO decision "to station North American missiles in Europe," adding that "any decision to maintain the military equilibrium in Europe should be taken on the basis of reducing, and not augmenting, the number of arms as is now the case in both blocs."

The reference to "both blocs" was, in the sarcastic opinion of one Western diplomat, "a slap to Carrillo's bad Eurocommunist conscience."

Mr. Carrillo, who will be 65 next month, attracted more attention by charging — at a time when the Soviet foreign minister, Andrei Gromyko, was in Madrid — that the CIA was "certainly" behind the Basque terrorist organization ETA. He later embarrassed his party by losing his composure in a televised debate on Marxism. "The guy seemed to be under pressure," said another Western diplomat. "I was wondering if he was beginning to crack."

The Communists' dilemma is that they remain a small political force — with 23 deputies in the 350-member lower house — and are now being challenged by the Socialists in their stronghold, organized labor.

By striking a deal with the Suarez government on the workers' statute, the Socialists and their labor arm, the General Workers Union, are widely expected to be returned to power and other assets seized by the Franco regime at the conclusion of the civil war in 1939. This will weaken their weak organizational network.

The Socialist union has also reached a unilateral labor agreement with Spain's main employers' association, which recognized the role of unions in negotiating procedures. The Communists' big labor union, the Workers Commissions, prefers that negotiations be conducted at the individual plant committees, which the Communists are masters at controlling.

The split between the two main leftist parties has cheered Mr. Suarez and his partisans, who clearly hope that it will lead to a collapse of a pact in the nation's municipalities that has given the Socialists control of most major city governments in Spain.

**50-50 Take Reported**  
A judge, who declined to be identified by name, said that Fioroni's "portable claims" could be as in ant, in the fight against terrorism as was Joe Valachi's test against organized crime in the United States. In 1963, Valachi, a confessed member of the Mafia, testified before the Senate Select Committee on Assassinations, disclosing the organization's internal structure and activities.

Fioroni, 36, was sentenced years imprisonment for his role in the kidnapping and murder of a wealthy Milan engineer.

**Gold Price Sets Record; New York Close Is \$515**

(Continued from Page 1)

dollars from oil revenues, Middle Eastern countries could disrupt the relatively small gold market. But bankers and Middle Eastern investment advisers contend that the governments there have not been entering the gold market. Instead, they say that the influx of Middle Eastern money has come from wealthy individuals who have bought gold for many of the same reasons that people from other countries have.

They see an international financial crisis that has not been improving.

**U.S. Seeks Votes at UN**

(Continued from Page 1)

pean allies for a trade and credit squeeze on Iran, contend that a loosely worded resolution allowing most other countries to pick and choose what sanctions they would apply would be sufficient.

Those taking a soft line reportedly have argued too that a more generalized resolution would have a greater chance of averting a Soviet veto and of winning the necessary additional votes from the undecided council members.

The United States is believed to be trying very hard to enlist China, which reportedly has promised not to veto a resolution but which has not committed itself to a yes vote, and the three African members: Gabon, Nigeria and Zambia.

The membership changes on Jan. 1 will bring into the council only one country, the Philippines, considered likely to support the United States. But, the sources said, that is likely to be offset by Gabon's replacement by Niger, which is regarded as more difficult to persuade, and by the fact that the seat now held by Bolivia will be vacant because of the Latin American bloc's inability to decide whether it should be taken by Cuba or Colombia.

Mr. Sambar currently advises clients to keep 10 percent of their assets in gold; he suggested 5 percent. Youssef Al, the deputy general manager of Kuwait's Al Ahli Bank, said that it is said to be a major bank for the Arabs. "We would have seen such high prices in the market if we had not had the Iranian situation," he said.

**Before Crisis**  
Indeed, before the takeover of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran, price had moved between \$3 and \$400 an ounce for two years. That plateau had been reached by U.S. enthusiasm for gold, which had not been very high since said Fritz Hentzner, a manager at Dresdner Bank, the West German bank that is said to be a major bank for the Arabs. "We would have seen such high prices in the market if we had not had the Iranian situation," he said.

**Equatorial Guinea To Get UN Food Aid**

ROME, Dec. 27 (AP) — The United World Food Program is sending \$256,000 in emergency food aid to Equatorial Guinea to help feed 20,000 persons who had taken refuge in the country since the overthrow of a military government in the last 10 years more than 100,000 persons had taken asylum in other countries and that, after an amnesty declared by the present government, at least 20,000 of them were expected to return to Equatorial Guinea during the next few months.

**Market Psychology**  
Many U.S. gold traders said that persistent Arab might keep prices from falling. Arab advisers believe that the price of gold is important to Middle East just as it is to American. As a result, the price of gold is likely to be high. "The price of gold is a political event," said Hubert, executive vice president of the Swiss Bank Corp. in New York. "If the U.S. hostages were released, the price of gold would drop by at least \$10, he predicted. In the longer term, market remains bullish of metal's sharp price rise. "I'm going to \$600," said Vito, the chief metals specialist at Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Inc. in New York. "I don't know when."



Santiago Carrillo

## Italy Terrorist Said to Te

## Of Organized Crime Link

MILAN, Dec. 27 (AP) —

A convicted leftist terrorist reportedly has claimed that Italian urban guerrillas have links with crime organizations as well as with Palestinian and West German terrorists.

Investigators said that they were checking the claims of the statement of Carlo Fioroni, which was given to some magistrates and appeared in the Italian press today.

Fioroni reportedly claimed that cooperation between terrorist groups and organized crime began in the early 1970s on the basis of 50-50 sharing of profits from kidnappings, holdups and other crimes "to finance activities of the armed groups."

He was said to have made a detailed account on how Italian terrorists, such as the Red Brigades and the Front Line, started operations. Italian terrorists, according to the statement, trained at Palestinian bases and set up bases in France and Switzerland, and "pursued connections with West German armed groups."

The memorandum reported details of meetings between Renato Curcio, the founder of the Red Brigades, whose conviction year on charges of forming armed band and taking part in kidnappings was reaffirmed Dec. 8 by an appeals court, an Italian judge, a university professor in Padua who was arrested this year in connection with kidnapping and assassination of former Premier Aldo Moro.

A judge, who declined to be identified by name, said that Fioroni's "portable claims" could be as in ant, in the fight against terrorism as was Joe Valachi's test against organized crime in the United States. In 1963, Valachi, a confessed member of the Mafia, testified before the Senate Select Committee on Assassinations, disclosing the organization's internal structure and activities.

Fioroni, 36, was sentenced years imprisonment for his role in the kidnapping and murder of a wealthy Milan engineer.

**Gold Price Sets Record; New York Close Is \$515**

(Continued from Page 1)

dollars from oil revenues, Middle Eastern countries could disrupt the relatively small gold market. But bankers and Middle Eastern investment advisers contend that the governments there have not been entering the gold market. Instead, they say that the influx of Middle Eastern money has come from wealthy individuals who have bought gold for many of the same reasons that people from other countries have.

They see an international financial crisis that has not been improving.

**U.S. Seeks Votes at UN**

(Continued from Page 1)

pean allies for a trade and credit squeeze on Iran, contend that a loosely worded resolution allowing most other countries to pick and choose what sanctions they would apply would be sufficient.

Those taking a soft line reportedly have argued too that a more generalized resolution would have a greater chance of averting a Soviet veto and of winning the necessary additional votes from the undecided council members.

The United States is believed to be trying very hard to enlist China, which reportedly has promised not to veto a resolution but which has not committed itself to a yes vote, and the three African members: Gabon, Nigeria and Zambia.

The membership changes on Jan. 1 will bring into the council only one country, the Philippines, considered likely to support the United States. But, the sources said, that is likely to be offset by Gabon's replacement by Niger, which is regarded as more difficult to persuade, and by the fact that the seat now held by Bolivia will be vacant because of the Latin American bloc's inability to decide whether it should be taken by Cuba or Colombia.

Mr. Sambar currently advises clients to keep 10 percent of their assets in gold; he suggested 5 percent. Youssef Al, the deputy general manager of Kuwait's Al Ahli Bank, said that it is said to be a major bank for the Arabs. "We would have seen such high prices in the market if we had not had the Iranian situation," he said.

**Before Crisis**  
Indeed, before the takeover of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran, price had moved between \$3 and \$400 an ounce for two years. That plateau had been reached by U.S. enthusiasm for gold, which had not been very high since said Fritz Hentzner, a manager at Dresdner Bank, the West German bank that is said to be a major bank for the Arabs. "We would have seen such high prices in the market if we had not had the Iranian situation," he said.

**Equatorial Guinea To Get UN Food Aid**

ROME, Dec. 27 (AP) — The United World Food Program is sending \$256,000 in emergency food aid to Equatorial Guinea to help feed 20,000 persons who had taken refuge in the country since the overthrow of a military government in the last 10 years more than 100,000 persons had taken asylum in other countries and that, after an amnesty declared by the present government, at least 20,000 of them were expected to return to Equatorial Guinea during the next few months.

**Market Psychology**  
Many U.S. gold traders said that persistent Arab might keep prices from falling. Arab advisers believe that the price of gold is important to Middle East just as it is to American. As a result, the price of gold is likely to be high. "The price of gold is a political event," said Hubert, executive vice president of the Swiss Bank Corp. in New York. "If the U.S. hostages were released, the price of gold would drop by at least \$10, he predicted. In the longer term, market remains bullish of metal's sharp price rise. "I'm going to \$600," said Vito, the chief metals specialist at Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Inc. in New York. "I don't know when."

**Equatorial Guinea To Get UN Food Aid**

ROME, Dec. 27 (AP) — The United World Food Program is sending \$256,000 in emergency food aid to Equatorial Guinea to help feed 20,000 persons who had taken refuge in the country since the overthrow of a military government in the last 10 years more than 100,000 persons had taken asylum in other countries and that, after an amnesty declared by the present government, at least 20,000 of them were expected to return to Equatorial Guinea during the next few months.

**Market Psychology**  
Many U.S. gold traders said that persistent Arab might keep prices from falling. Arab advisers believe that the price of gold is important to Middle East just as it is to American. As a result, the price of gold is likely to be high. "The price of gold is a political event," said Hubert, executive vice president of the Swiss Bank Corp. in New York. "If the U.S. hostages were released, the price of gold would drop by at least \$10, he predicted. In the longer term, market remains bullish of metal's sharp price rise. "I'm going to \$600," said Vito, the chief metals specialist at Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Inc. in New York. "I don't know when."

**Equatorial Guinea To Get UN Food Aid**

ROME, Dec. 27 (AP) — The United World Food Program is sending \$256,000 in emergency food aid to Equatorial Guinea to help feed 20,000 persons who had taken refuge in the country since the overthrow of a military government in the last 10 years more than 100,000 persons had taken asylum in other countries and that, after an amnesty declared by the present government, at least 20,000 of them were expected to return to Equatorial Guinea during the next few months.

**Market Psychology**  
Many U.S. gold traders said that persistent Arab might keep prices



ter 3 Mile Island Setback

nuclear Industries Step Up  
Public Relations Programs

By David Burnham

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 (NYT) — The nuclear industry is stepping up its public relations programs in response to the accident at the Three Mile Island plant, near Harrisburg, Pa., last March 28.

Since then, the industry has formed the Nuclear Safety Analysis Center and is now creating the Institute for Nuclear Power Operations. Both are intended to improve the design and operating procedures of reactors and the performance of those who run them.

Because many of the broad public information programs are financed by hundreds of individual utilities and corporations around the United States, and because most of the industry's trade and lobbying organizations are engaged in activities other than information programs, the total cost of these efforts is impossible to estimate, although it certainly amounts to many millions of dollars a year. Among the efforts:

• The Edison Electric Institute, the national trade association of the utility industry, conducts economic, technical and lobbying activities in addition to its information and advertising programs. Its overall budget this year was \$14.6 million.

• The Atomic Industrial Forum, a trade association of utilities, reactor manufacturers and architect-engineers who operate, design and build reactors, also has a broad technical and lobbying operation in addition to its public relations programs. Its 1979 budget was \$3.2 million, of which \$1.6 million reportedly was set aside for public information programs.

• The Committee for Energy Awareness, formed immediately after the Three Mile Island accident to provide a focused industry response to what was acknowledged as a major setback to nuclear energy, spent \$1.6 million in the last nine months of this year.

Many of the affected industries have also started their own energy information programs. Although only a small portion of these programs appear to be directly related to promoting nuclear power, the annual reports submitted to the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission by the nation's 211 privately owned utilities provide an indication of the overall effort.

In reports filed in March, the latest reports available, the nation's 10 largest utilities reported spending \$419.4 million in 1978 for their information and instructional programs. Civic, political and related expenses were \$1.3 million. Charitable donations came to \$8.5 million.

**Effective Spokespeople**

The energy industry is discovering that citizens with pro-energy attitudes are often more effective spokespeople, the manual explained. Industry's return on a dollar investment of supporting citizen activities can be extremely high.

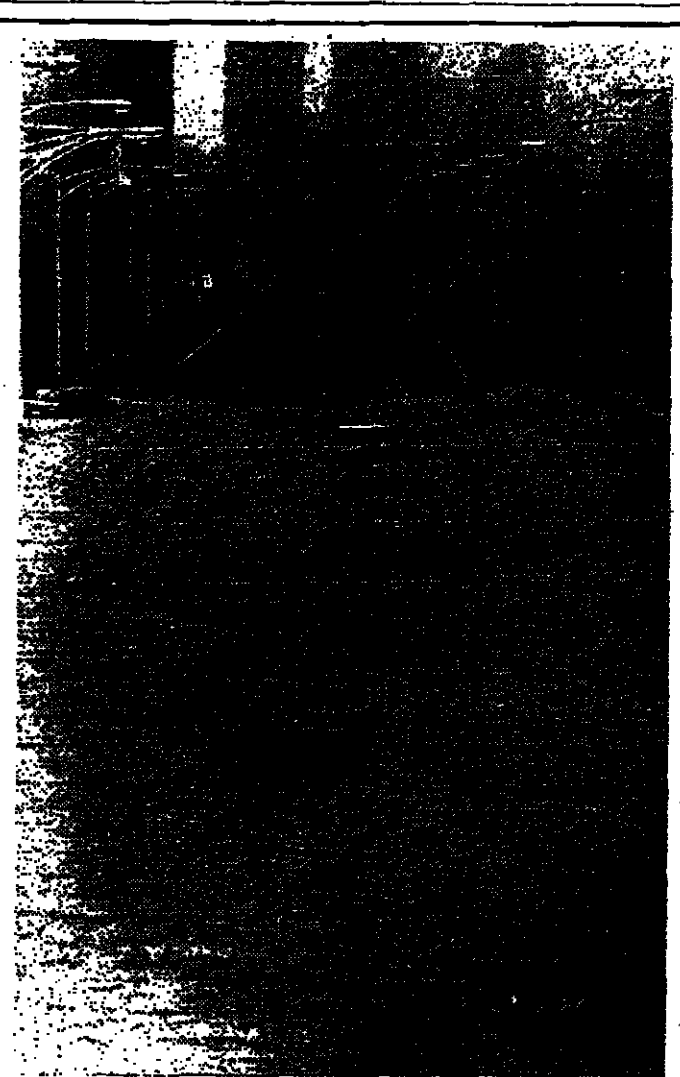
Although the introduction to the manual referred only to general energy projects, the specific examples dealt almost exclusively with building support for the construction of nuclear reactors.

"It is often necessary for the companies participating to initiate, implement and help sustain citizen activities following the groups to develop their own identity," the manual continued. "The corporate participant should help provide the human, ideas, linkages, resources and a touch of empathy, and a creative flair, corporate participation can help a citizen group multiply its influence decision-makers all the way towards a better environment for future energy development."

**Model Group**

The manual described as a useful model a group called New Hampshire Voice of Energy, which was formed to counter demonstrations of those opposed to the construction of the reactor at Seabrook.

Spokesmen for the nuclear industry said the information programs



CHICAGO FLOOD — Three cars are trapped in a flood on South Shore Drive in Chicago after heavy rains and 50-mph winds off Lake Michigan. The water was 4 feet deep in some areas. Mile-long stretch of roadway was closed.

20% Reduction Considered

U.S. to Cut Salvador Staff  
As Leftist Violence Grows

By Graham Hovey

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 (NYT) — The United States has decided to reduce its embassy staff in El Salvador because of violence and threats by leftist revolutionary groups, administration officials said yesterday.

The officials were reluctant, however, to discuss the projected withdrawal for fear of giving an impression of a lack of confidence in the new Salvadoran government, to which the administration has pledged its strong support.

Even before the coup of Oct. 15, in which the Salvadoran armed forces replaced the government of Gen. Carlos Humberto Romero with a five-member civilian-military junta, the United States had been reducing its official representation.

Earlier this year, 232 persons for all U.S. agencies were authorized but, the officials said, only about 190 of those positions were filled.

They said that by mid-December, the overall number of U.S. officials and staff had been cut to 147, including State Department and foreign service personnel and Peace Corps volunteers or staff members. The officials put the number of dependents at about 75.

They said that the number still to be withdrawn had yet to be determined. One official said, however, that a cut of about 20 percent had been considered and another said that it was hoped to reduce the number of dependents to about 30.

All the officials emphasized that the withdrawals were being made for security reasons and did not imply any lack of confidence in the junta, which has three civilian and two military members, or the Cabinet, in which only the defense minister is from the armed forces.

**U.S. Woman Was Held**

Three leftist revolutionary organizations continue their opposition to the government despite its promises to end the repressive policies of Gen. Romero and hold free elections. A crowd of about 300 leftists attacked the U.S. Embassy on Oct. 30 for 45 minutes but was repelled by Salvadoran troops.

A Peace Corps social worker, Deborah Loff, 25, was held hostage with 12 Salvadorans for 10 days earlier this month in a San Salvador market by leftist guerrillas.

South Africa's ambassador, Archibald Dunn, was kidnapped by an organization called the People's Liberation Front as he left his embassy Nov. 28 and is still being held.

Officials said the leftist organizations had stepped up their threats to the U.S. Embassy and personnel in recent weeks, prompting the decision to further reduce number of personnel in El Salvador.

The administration has asked Congress to authorize a total of \$11.2 million in various kinds of assistance to El Salvador for the 1980 fiscal year that began Oct. 1. In addition, the administration is revising other programs to provide another \$5 million to El Salvador, primarily for budget and balance-of-payments support.

U.S. Woman, 18,  
Freed by Turkey,  
To Leave Today

ISTANBUL, Dec. 27 (UPI) — Loreta Dooley, an 18-year-old Californian imprisoned here for five months, completed the paperwork today in preparation for her flight tomorrow to the United States.

Miss Dooley had been scheduled to fly to New York today on her way home to Tracy, Calif., but her departure was delayed for one day, apparently because paperwork on her release had to be completed.

Miss Dooley's lawyer said she was at a Turkish police station today filling out forms. The U.S. Consulate said she would leave tomorrow.

Arrested Aug. 1 on charges of smuggling hashish, she was freed on \$1,500 bail Tuesday by a Turkish court. The court scheduled another hearing on her case for Feb. 5, but did not bar her from leaving Turkey. Her attorney said she had permission to leave.

Miss Dooley was kept under wraps after she left Sigmund Freud Prison yesterday, where she was held under conditions described as crowded and filthy. She spent last night in a hotel.

Obscure Letter Bolsters Theory  
On Origin of Monroe Doctrine

WILLIAMSBURG, Va., Dec. 27 (UPI) — A professor at the College of William and Mary says that a long-overlooked letter in the archives of the college apparently buttresses historians who believe that the Monroe Doctrine was intended to play Russia and Britain against each other.

Dr. Edward Czapoff says his research into the 1823 declaration has led to an obscure letter, dated Sept. 7, 1831, from John Quincy Adams, secretary of state under President James Monroe, to Richard Rush, U.S. representative to England.

Adams, who is generally acknowledged as the chief architect of the doctrine, wrote the letter less than eight years after promulgation of the doctrine, which stated that the Americas were closed to further European colonization.

The most important aspect of the Adams letter for historians is the pattern of diplomatic maneuvering it reveals, Prof. Czapoff said. The declaration itself was first made in a secret communication from me to Baron Tylly, the Russian minister," Adams wrote. "I proposed to Mr. Monroe that it should be made, and after some hesitation and deliberate reflection, he agreed to it."

Because the doctrine was directed at both Russia and Britain, Prof. Czapoff said, "it was intended to dissuade Russia from its 'pretensions' on the northwest coast of North America." Adams thought that Czar Alexander I of Russia would accept the principle because he would see it as operating primarily against Britain, the professor said.

"The declaration was aimed at Great Britain, the one nation above all that needed to be contained to assure Adams' ambitions for American territories in the Western Hemisphere," Prof. Czapoff said.

Pol Pot Replaced, But Keeps Army Role

Leadership Shake-Up Confirmed by Khmer Rouge

From Agency Dispatches

BANGKOK, Dec. 27 — The Khmer Rouge radio today officially announced the leadership shake-up that puts President Khieu Samphan at the head of the Cambodian guerrilla government, whose sole aim, according to a Cambodian official in Peking, is resistance to Vietnam — not ideology or building socialism.

The broadcast, believed to have been transmitted from southern China, said that Pol Pot had been replaced as leader because of the need for a united front with various Cambodian factions against the Vietnamese.

It was also announced that Pol Pot would retain his position as head of the guerrilla army fighting the Vietnamese forces, which invaded Cambodia a year ago and replaced the Pol Pot government by one headed by Heng Samrin.

The radio said that Khieu Samphan, 46, who retained his title as president and chief of state of Democratic Kampuchea, also was elected provisional chairman of the "Patriotic and Democratic Front of the Great National Union of Cambodia." He will be assisted by two deputy premiers — Ieng Sary and Son Sen.



Pol Pot



Khieu Samphan

The appointments were temporary until elections can be held under UN supervision, the broadcast said.

The broadcast, which was monitored here, confirmed Thai military intelligence reports that circulated in Bangkok last week, but quashed rumors that Pol Pot had been executed after he was driven from power.

Western diplomats interpreted the changes as a bid by the Khmer Rouge to improve its international image in the face of strong Soviet and Vietnamese pressure on the United Nations to withdraw its recognition of the Khmer Rouge government.

**Posts Temporary**

The appointments were temporary until elections can be held under UN supervision, the broadcast said.

The broadcast, which was monitored here, confirmed Thai military intelligence reports that circulated in Bangkok last week, but quashed rumors that Pol Pot had been executed after he was driven from power.

putting the Russians in control of the Malacca Strait, which separates the China Sea from the Indian Ocean.

"Peace and justice loving countries have a common interest with countries in this region," the ambassador said. "All of them have a role to play including the United States."

He said his government had sent

a telegram in August to Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Cambodia's head of state until 1969, offering him the job of president of the "Patriotic and Democratic Front of Great National Union of Cambodia."

Prince Sihanouk, who has publicly said he will never join the Khmer Rouge front, has not responded to the offer, Pich Cheang said. He is in France trying to organize a separate

anti-Vietnamese Cambodian front with Western support.

Pich Cheang said he had sought a meeting with Prince Sihanouk, who lives most of the time in the Chinese capital, but had never received a reply.

The Cabinet changes were decided at a Dec. 15-17 meeting of 167 Khmer Rouge National Assembly, government and army leaders in the guerrilla-controlled mountains of southwestern Cambodia.

Radio Phnom Penh, voice of the Heng Samrin government, condemned the announced changes as "an open farce which offers the same personages of an old play with a slight modification in the assignment of roles."

The Phnom Penh broadcast said Pol Pot, "under the cloak of a reshuffled Cabinet," hopes to gain time "to consolidate a destroyed army and deceive public opinion."

Refugees Killed

BANGKOK, Dec. 27 (AP) — Seven Cambodian refugees were killed and 21 wounded by an artillery barrage that landed just inside Thailand from Cambodia, the Thai Supreme Command said today.

The spokesman did not say who was believed to have been responsible for the shelling on a northern section of the border last Friday. Artillery and mortar fire from inside Cambodia falls on Thai soil periodically, and is usually attributed to Vietnamese troops fighting against the Khmer Rouge forces.

For Parliament Seat

Gandhi the Issue in New Delhi Campaign

By Michael T. Kaufman

NEW DELHI, Dec. 27 (NYT) — The closest thing India's election campaign has to a high-level debate on ideas and issues is in a constituency of this capital city, where more than 80 percent of the voters are able to read. Two men of national prominence are battling it out.

The district has the highest per capita income in India. Many of its voters are government employees, most of them clerks or messengers. Almost all come from somewhere else and many have cosmopolitan values. Ties of region and caste have been weakened.

Their sophistication shows as they listen with little show of emotion at lunch-period rallies that erupt at busy intersections. And yet even this race, like the other 527 parliamentary contests, boils down to what a book dealer described as "a fight between Mrs. Gandhi's man and Mrs. Gandhi's foe."

The Gandhi man here is C.M. Stephen, who became the leader of the Congress Party after Mrs. Gandhi lost the 1977 election. The anti-Gandhi man is Atal Bihari Vajpayee, who was foreign minister in the Janata Party government that drove Mrs. Gandhi from power. Their contest is believed to be close.

**Liberty, Prosperity**

Both men present the basic positions of their parties. But in deference to their relatively sophisticated voters, their expositions are several notches above the usual code words. Many opponents of Mrs. Gandhi's party merely raise the specter of "authoritarianism," but Mr. Vajpayee has said, "The issue is whether individual liberty and economic prosperity can go together."

While other candidates in Mrs. Gandhi's party say that Janata brought "declining law and order and rising prices," Mr. Stephen talks of "inherent contradictions" in the Janata coalition that prevented effective government.

Mr. Vajpayee, a 53-year-old law graduate and political scientist, is the incumbent. This is hardly an advantage, since the fierce voters of the capital have turned out a succession of one-term members of Parliament.

In campaign appearances, he emphasizes economic issues, pointing out gains in salary and benefits won by civil servants under the Janata

administration. He cites statistics showing that once Janata took over, prices dropped, food production increased and foreign-exchange reserves doubled. He describes as malicious propaganda the assertion by Mrs. Gandhi and her allies that the economy collapsed after she lost office.

Mr. Stephen, a 61-year-old former labor leader, has a disadvantage since he is from Kerala and is not fluent in Hindi, the official language of India and the street language of Delhi. At his rallies an interpreter translates his English.

**Calls Issue Dead**

The large, dark Gandhi loyalist dismisses the notion that the former prime minister's deploration of emergency rule remains an issue with the public. He says that because the constitution has been changed, there is no longer any provision for emergency powers and the issue was dead. Instead, he insists, it is the Janata Party that is on trial and must defend itself before the electorate.

In his speeches, he plays the distinction between Janata and the subsequent government of Prime Minister Charan Singh, whose defection from Janata cost the party its majority and led to the parliamentary crisis last summer that resulted in the call for new elections.

"Charan Singh was a member of the Janata government, but he was home minister, and the policies of Janata are responsible for the shape of the country," Mr. Stephen said.

**India Arrests 45 In Tribal Riots**

NEW DELHI, Dec. 27 (AP) — At least 45 persons, including three state legislators, have been arrested for their alleged role in the tribal rioting that has killed at least 15 persons in the state of Meghalaya, the United News of India reported today.

The legislators, B.K. Roy and Bhaskar Choudhury — who belong to parties in the ruling coalition — and Martin Narayan Majum, were held under preventive detention laws announced yesterday by the state government, according to the report.

Under the laws, the government can arrest any person and detain him for six months without trial.

Mr. Vajpayee, on the other hand, has been seeking to distinguish between his party and the Lok Dal Party that Mr. Singh formed after his defection last summer.

It seemed unusual for Mrs. Gandhi's Congress Party to designate Mr. Stephen to run against such a tough opponent as Mr. Vajpayee in a constituency where he does not speak the language. The press has speculated that the decision was made by Mrs. Gandhi's son Sanjay to punish Mr. Stephen for advising him to wait for his mother to return to power before seeking election to Parliament. Mr. Stephen denies this. "Delhi is the center," he said. "I asked to contest here."

An issue not being raised in this crowded country is political control. It disappeared as a political subject when word spread that during the emergency overzealous workers had forcibly sterilized village men. Since then, family planning has scarcely been mentioned in public.

**French Nuclear Plant**

PARIS, Dec. 27 (AP) — The French power utility Electricite de France has received authorization to build a nuclear power station, at Flamanville, in northern France, according to an insertion in the Official Journal. The station is to have two 1,300-megawatt pressurized water reactors.

**Baccarat**

The finest in French Crystal since 1704. You are cordially invited to visit our Museum and retail showrooms.

Paris: 30 bis, Rue de Valenciennes (near the metro)

Tel.: 770-64-30

Open Monday-Friday: 9 a.m. - 5 p.m.  
Saturday: 10 a.m. - 2 p.m.

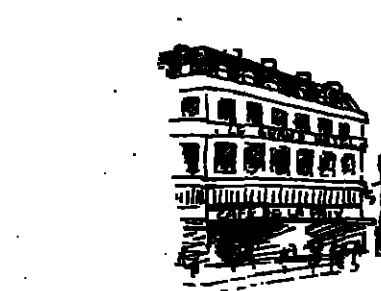
Baccarat (Monterotondo-Monforte): Rue des Cristalliers.  
Tel.: (03) 72-14-47

Also obtainable in selected specialty stores near your home in and outside of France (list and catalogue available on request).

Bienvenue à Paris



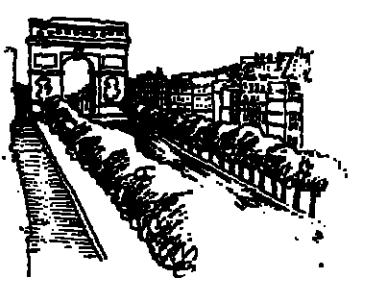
An exclusive hotel dedicated to the discriminating traveler.



Ideal for a stay in Paris: 600 rooms in the very heart of the city.



Two restaurants in the world famous meeting place.



More business transactions are probably made in the bar of the Prince de Galles than in the Bourse.



ALL PERFUMES • COSMETICS  
BAGS • SCARVES • TIES  
FASHION ACCESSORIES

**Best TAX-FREE  
EXPORT PRICES!**

**MICHEL  
SWISS**

16, RUE DE LA PAIX  
PARIS

2nd Floor, Elevator

FLAWLESS MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT  
FREE SAMPLES

Phone: 261.71.71

**Hôtel Meurice**  
228, rue de Rivoli  
Paris  
(33-1) 260-38-60  
Télex 230673

**Grand Hôtel**  
Place de l'Opéra  
Paris  
(33-1) 260-33-50  
Télex 220875

**Café de la Paix**  
Place de l'Opéra  
Paris  
(33-1) 260-33-50  
Télex 220875

**Hôtel Prince de Galles**  
33, avenue George V  
Paris  
(33-1) 723-55-11  
Télex 280627

For a unique experience,  
stay at Meurice International Hotels...  
with the American Express Card.





## Too Much Regulation . . .

Congress is attacking the regulatory agencies with a vengeance. The heaviest fire during the session just ended was directed at the Federal Trade Commission, which has moved too vigorously to suit some industries and their congressional allies. But the anti-regulatory spirit spread even further. Congress, for example, passed legislation to exempt many planes from noise regulations, the House voted to give Congress veto power over pesticide controls, and the Senate acted to weaken enforcement of strong strip-mining rules. Before this cascade turns into a rampage, Congress had better consider the damage it may do and the problems that it could bring upon itself.

Resentment of regulations is easy to understand. As the rules increase, so do those who feel oppressed by them. Regulation often means extra costs. National priorities have also changed; for instance, mining coal now seems more important to many Americans than the damage of strip mining. Arrogance and obstructionism by groups that use the regulatory process to impose their will breed opposition, as does wide, if covert, resentment against affirmative action.

But steps have already been taken to improve the climate. White House review groups try now to ensure that the total costs of major regulations are estimated in advance. President Carter is trying, again, to reduce federal paper work. Some regulators are trying hard to make rules cost-effective and to avoid nitpicking.

Congress, however, is in danger of pushing this reaction too far. More and more, it wants to influence or override rules painstakingly devised by some regulatory agency. Yet Congress lacks the staff, time and expertise for the task. It is also vulnerable to undue pressures. Special interest groups have been exploiting the country's vague sentiment against regulation to justify conventional lobbying. Witness the hospital industry's successful campaign against cost controls, or the

pesticide lobby's attempt (so far unsuccessful) to get Congress to rehabilitate Mirex, a banned chemical.

If Congress rolls back the regulations, old problems will reappear. Contaminated food, wasted natural environments and consumer fraud are not the sort of things most people want to augment. As one regulatory analyst puts it: "One person's red tape is another's sacred protection." The danger is that regulation may be impeded where it has barely begun — as in the control of toxic wastes and carcinogens.

The regulatory agencies are neither infallible nor sufficiently accountable to the public. There is, and should be, a body that can overrule their judgments when necessary. But for the reasons that led to the insulation of regulators in the first place, that power is best used sparingly. When Congress tries to outlaw a requirement that funeral homes disclose their prices, it is playing favorites, not fostering efficiency.

Congress' main duty is to look to the laws that create and govern the regulatory process, not to second-guess individual regulations. A good focus of this broader debate would be the regulatory reform bill recently proposed by Sens. Culver and Laxalt; it seeks to streamline the process without losing valued protections. Beyond that, Congress should be guiding the regulators by prescribing the public's priorities. In weighing any decision, for example, should the regulators favor energy? The environment? Other?

Often legislators make it impossible to choose among values. Congress got upset when the regulators tried to ban saccharin — but that ban was proposed, in part, because a law passed years ago forbade adding a carcinogen to food under any circumstances. Just as the regulators seem to be re-evaluating their performance, Congress needs to think about its own.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## . . . Or Not Enough?

In a recent letter to the editors of Science magazine, a noted drug researcher pleaded against classifying chemicals as either positive or negative carcinogens. Clear and simple distinctions between chemicals that do and don't cause cancer, he suggested, are useful, but they also distort reality.

A messier, but more accurate, picture would identify at least three types of carcinogens: a chemical that, by itself, causes tumors in a healthy individual; a chemical that can cause cancer only in an animal whose resistance has been lowered by other circumstances, like stress or illness; and third, a "promoter" chemical — a substance that increases the effects of other carcinogens that may be everywhere in the environment. This classification approximates reality more closely. But it also poses nearly insurmountable problems for regulators whose job is to set safe standards of exposure to particular substances for millions of individuals who are differently exposed to dozens, if not hundreds, of different cancer risks.

A good example of the kind of controversy that can ensue is the case of saccharin and other artificial sweeteners. Last week, the results of a study of the linkage between artificial sweeteners and bladder cancer were announced. The study was commissioned because earlier studies had produced contradictory results: Some showed an 80 percent increased risk for male users, while others showed no linkage at all. If the measure of

success was to determine once and for all whether saccharin is or is not a carcinogen, it was hardly successful. But it did produce some important insights.

The results showed that risk of bladder cancer increased 60 percent for heavy users of artificial sweeteners — defined as those who have six or more servings a day of a sugar substitute or two or more eight-ounce glasses of diet soda. It confirmed that men are more susceptible than women, but showed a lower risk than earlier studies. It also revealed a connection between use of the sweeteners and cigarette smoking: Heavy smokers who also used the sweeteners heavily had a significantly higher risk of bladder cancer than heavy smokers who did not use them.

While the results are still preliminary, the study's authors believe it shows that saccharin and cyclamates acting alone increase the risk of bladder cancer, and are apparently also promoters of other carcinogens.

While these results clarify the situation somewhat, they are unlikely to ease substantially the confusion in the minds of most consumers. Nor do they simplify the regulators' problem: What levels of exposure to artificial sweeteners pose an acceptable level of risk? It appears that until the biological events underlying cancer are understood — and that is likely to lie many years away — confusion and controversy over the proper regulation of carcinogens will be a constant and continued presence.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

### International Opinion

#### Carter's Even Hand

So far . . . the policy of Mr. Carter has been well conceived.

He has not set deadlines or committed himself to irrevocable actions. He has played for time and very slowly increased the pressure while giving the American people sufficient impression of action to avoid losing their confidence. He is now approaching an area of greater risk. Too little pressure could persuade people that he was bluffing.

Too much could harden resistance in Iran and weaken the position of the moderates.

The middle road is narrowing. In finding his way along it he needs the sensitive support of his allies.

— From the Times (London).

#### India's Shrewd Electorate

It is all too evident that India, with its responsible army and inherited traditions, will only for a short time put up with loss of its freedoms.

If the Indian electorate is as shrewd as it was two years ago, it will not welcome back Mrs. Gandhi with open arms. It will stay away from the polls, support what rivals are still capable of support and — who knows? — make a coalition government necessary. The former prime minister in short, will be given the most provisional of mandates. It will then be up to her to erase the memories of the recent past.

— From the Guardian (London).

### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

December 28, 1904

ST. PETERSBURG — It is putting it mildly to say that the Imperial manifesto issued this morning has aroused sentiments of extreme disappointment. The ideas of broad national reform that had been built up are answered by vague promises of peasant reforms. The second paragraph of the ukase reads: "Surveying the wide domain of the uttermost needs of the people, we regard as urgent the adoption of effective measures for safeguarding the law in its full force as the most important pillar of the throne of the autocratic Empire, in order that its inviolable fulfillment for all alike shall be regarded as a first duty for all authorities and in all places subject to us."

#### Fifty Years Ago

December 28, 1929

LOUISVILLE — The Christmas Day lynching of Chester Fugate, a prisoner who was torn out of the Jackson jail and shot and thrown down a cliff, has been revealed as a new eruption of an ancient Kentucky feud, which has been smoldering for years. In 1926, after a short truce between warring members of the Fugate and Watkins families, Deputy Green Watkins fell under the fire of one of Fugate's cousins. When Chester Fugate was clapped into jail several days ago in another murder charge connected with the feud, members of the Watkins family believed that the time for revenge had come. One hundred persons stormed Jackson jail and seized Fugate, as prisoners were sorting modest gifts.



## More Lessons From Vietnam

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — At this season, seven years ago, the United States was carrying out the most intensive bombing campaign the world had ever known: the Christmas bombing of North Vietnam. Over 11 days, B-52s and other planes made 2,000 strikes on Hanoi and Haiphong.

The memory of that violent episode is dim. But each year at this time it has seemed important to me to think about the bombing for a moment, to reflect on its meaning — or its pointlessness. And in 1979 the reasons for remembering are more urgent, for strenuous voices are inviting Americans to repeat the folly that led us to Vietnam and the Christmas bombing.

This has been the year of the Vietnamese boat people, of Vietnam's occupation of Cambodia and of the great Cambodian hunger. These events have been seized upon by some Americans to argue that critics of our war in Indochina were wrong. Look how unpleasant the Communists in Hanoi really are, these people say — how callous, how naked in their ambition to dominate Southeast Asia; you critics of the war kept us from resisting them when we could.

### No Illusion

But few of those who opposed the war did so under the illusion that Gen. Giap was a kindhearted liberal. The argument, rather, was that the United States had misunderstood the cultural and political forces at work in Indochina — that it was in a position where it could not impose the solution it desired except at a price too costly to itself. And that argument is as plainly right today as it was when made during the war.

In 1979 we heard from Henry Kissinger, among others, that we should have maintained a non-Communist South Vietnam, and would have if Watergate had not sapped our "will." But how, exactly, would we have kept Saigon alive? By reintroducing U.S. troops? Not even Mr. Kissinger in his most sanguine moments could believe that a realistic possibility. How, then? By the threat and the actuality of bombing?

That was the real, though never stated, purpose of the Christmas bombing: to establish a pattern, a level of violence that America would be prepared to repeat if necessary to maintain the agreed peace. It was a warning to Hanoi and a promise to Saigon. But once the United States had withdrawn, could a U.S. president really have carried out another Christmas bombing?

Mr. Kissinger answered that question this year in his memoirs. It was inconceivable, he said, that a

U.S. president could not use the means necessary to enforce a peace agreement. He had given Saigon President Nixon's assurance that he would act against violations, and that assurance was repeated publicly in the United States by Mr. Nixon, himself and others.

The Kissinger argument was demolished by McGeorge Bundy in a coldly devastating analysis in the winter issue of Foreign Affairs. No public promise of military intervention was ever made, Mr. Bundy showed — and for a good reason: The U.S. public would not have stood for any such military commitment, and neither would Congress.

In short, the only way the United States could have gone on enforcing its desired solution was by presidential war, secretly planned. That was the very pattern that got us into the disaster in Vietnam in the first place.

And we would have had to fight by a method of which we had become ashamed: massive bombing, defoliation and the like. Today there is concern about the inadvertent effects of the herbicide Agent Orange on U.S. soldiers who were nearby when it was dropped. How about the effects on the Vietnamese? By the time the peace was signed in 1973, many Americans had decided they did not want to fight that way.

Much more than Vietnam is involved in the arguments made today, of course. We are told that we must be strong, that we need greater credibility in the world. Toward those ends we must sharply increase our military power, we must release intelligence agencies from limits on covert action, we must act more aggressively around the world.

### Strength

Yes, the United States must be strong and credible; the world has never needed this country's resolution more. But those qualities do not consist only of military force, or of the readiness to use it with abandon.

Strength lies also in the self-confidence of a great power, in the maturity of its people and the wisdom of its leaders. I have just been in Europe, and many people there told me that respect for the United States was higher than it had been for years because of the restraint Americans had shown in the Iranian crisis. Only the strong can be restrained.

Nor can the United States be strong by abandoning its own institutions — another lesson of Vietnam. Mr. Kissinger, who has never learned the lesson, said there was a failure of democracy when Congress stopped the bombing of Cambodia. Most of us understand now that there must be respect for con-

science in foreign policy, and for U.S. moral traditions as well. As to credibility, it was enhanced when Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Nixon kept the United States fighting in Vietnam for four more years, to the same inevitable end? When they intervened so cruelly in Cambodia? We spent \$30 billion on the war in those years, and lost 20,942 American lives. Did the world believe in us more?

What we learned in Vietnam, and have to keep reminding, is that there are limits to what the greatest power can do. When Iranian terrorists take hostages, it does no good to reply in kind — even if we could remain true to ourselves in doing so. It is not a Manichean world, all light or dark. The choices are complicated, and there is no substitute for patience.

©1979, The New York Times.

## The Choice Before India

Jonathan Power

LONDON — Mrs. Indira Gandhi, who must have good reason to think the gods are on her side. While she was prime minister, and running the country under a state of emergency, the monsoons arrived on time and India's food production broke all records. But while India is preparing for its general election Jan. 3 and while she is fighting for her political comeback, the monsoon has failed. And India is facing its worst drought in 25 years.

A major plank in Mrs. Gandhi's electoral platform is that when she ruled India, the farmers were never so productive, the trains never so punctual, and prices were low.

The opposition is in dismay before the onslaught of this formidable politician. It has become a widely accepted cliché that only Mrs. Gandhi can provide the coherence and toughness the country needs.

### Examination

But before coming to that judgment it would be well to examine Mrs. Gandhi's record. What evidence there is indicates that her economic achievements were not as star-studded as she suggests. During her 11 years of government, from 1966 to 1977, the number of educated unemployed rose from 900,000 to 2.3 million. The number of landless increased sharply, as did the number of people living below subsistence. The crime rate generally rose during her administration. It only fell during the emergency. The same is true of the number of days lost due to labor unrest.

It is also important not to overlook what her opposition succeeded in doing while they held power. When Mr. Morarji Desai was prime minister and Mr. Charan Singh, his successor, was finance minister, India engaged in a major reversal of its economic priorities. The town was out and the countryside was in. Taxes were increased on hundreds of items of urban consumption while taxes on fertilizer were reduced and subsidies provided. The duty on light diesel oil used by irrigation pumps was cut sharply. Village and small-scale industries were exempted from tax increases on products where they compete with large urban-based industries.

Mr. Desai and Mr. Singh are convinced that it is possible, even with a fast rate of population growth, to stop the rot in the rural areas. It will take time to see the results of their efforts, but there is no doubt that they took hold of a problem Mrs. Gandhi had largely ignored.

The question everyone is asking

## The New Decade Needs New Solution

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — At the end of the old year and the beginning of a new decade, nobody seems to have the answer to the problems that are troubling America, but at least some people are asking some good questions.

For example, Derek Bok, the president of Harvard University, made some observations this year that are relevant to our national predicament. Were we educating our children for the world of the future or for a world of unlimited personal and group interests that is gone?

His theme was that in the United States we are becoming isolated and separated from one another, just when we are losing our control of essential resources and our economic and military dominance, and therefore need a new spirit of national cooperation, national purpose and unity.

### Diversity

For generations, he observed at the Harvard alumni exercises last June, we have honored diversity in the United States by encouraging the growth of many different groups — economic, ethnic, occupational, and sectional — all free to express themselves with occasional help from the government to set the rules by which we live.

"Yet today," he observed, "America no longer seems diverse so much as it seems split asunder into innumerable special interests. We read daily of gay power, gay power, red power, black power,umbel and frost-belt, environmentalists and hardhats; industrial groups, professional groups, educational groups — all more conscious of their rights, all more aware of their claims on the rest of society."

"This process seems less and less satisfactory, either to the participants or to the public as a whole. . . . When so many groups organize to protect their special interests, the politics of activism can become a politics of immobility, and we find ourselves unable to reach effective solutions for inflation, energy shortages, environmental issues or other national problems."

This refrain, of course, is as old as the history of human selfishness, but it is being discussed here now as a serious threat to the well-being of the republic. The leaders of the executive and legislative branches feel trapped in a series of confrontations they can resolve, if at all, only with endless compromises that do not really deal with the problems of the nation.

The candidates for the presidency agree on nothing these days except that their process of fund-raising, hand-shaking, poll-taking and propaganda through over 30 state primary elections is a farce that exhausts their energies, divides their families, bores the voters, and diminishes the influence of the U.S. government at home and abroad for over a whole year.

These are structural problems in

our governmental process of making laws and electing presidents that baffle our political leaders, they are not alone in feeling at the end of the '70s that there is something seriously wrong with the system of confrontation, that one-party politics and separate interests are overwhelming the interests of the nation at a critical point in its relations with the American people and the rest of a changing world.

The press has a similar problem. As the confidence and loyalty of people to the major political parties have declined, and the quarrelsome voices of the United States have gone out from the White House, State Department and Capitol, the voice of the U.S. press, and television has taken on an influence — for example in Iran which it did not want or admit and still does not quite know how to handle in its own or the nation's interest.

Like Mr. Carter and the leaders of Congress, and also like the candidates for the presidency, the newspapers and the networks are confronted by a new conflict between their old procedures of the past and their new responsibilities in a changing world.

### Changes

The importance of Derek Bok's speech at Harvard is not that he covered the dangers of putting social and group interests in United States ahead of the national interest — many people on his campus had rung that warning long before — but that he and his colleagues on the Harvard faculty decided to do something about it.

They did not presume to blame the nation, or to blame the politicians for the selfishness and ure of the "no-fault," "no-own-thing," "Me-generation."

They merely, by agreement between the faculty and the administration at Harvard, changed core curriculum of studies to bring up the isolation of the law, medical and philosophical schools or at least to encourage the work with one another.

"Today, we still need special skills," Mr. Bok said. "But we have an even greater need for people who are not only capable of their chosen field but capable of helping different parts of the city to co-exist more harmonically to work together in pursuit of common goals."

This may be the major challenge of all U.S. institutions in the not only to change the structure of electing presidents and laws, but to change the way we think among their people, the personal problems and the sense of special interests at the time of the War Between the States, our world is new, we must all accept it. Maybe the critical question of the election of 1980 among the candidates will be to define these issues for the decade.

©1979, The New York Times.

is, will Mrs. Gandhi, if elected, revert to autocratic rule? She stoutly maintains the events of 1975 were an exception, never to return. Many observers are not so sure. They think she may begin well, but once the problems pile up she will be tempted to resort to authoritarian methods. Others argue that she has learned the hard way that India's democratic traditions are stronger than her dictatorial impulses.

### Emergency

Can one forget what the emergency was? Triggered by the decision of the Allahabad high court, which found her guilty of corrupt election practices, thousands of people were imprisoned without trial, newspapers were censored, elections were postponed indefinitely, and judges who disagreed with her were fired.

To read the report of the commission of inquiry presided over by Justice J.C. Shah, a retired chief justice, is to recall the manner in which she achieved her goals. It reprints the letter Mrs. Gandhi sent to the president of India asking him to declare the proclamation of emergency.

"Information has reached me which indicates that there is an imminent danger to the security of India. . . . I would have liked to have taken this to the Cabinet, but unfortunately it is not possible tonight."

Why the urgency? Justice Shah found that there had been no reports from the state governors indicating that law and order were breaking down. Neither the intelligence bureau nor the Ministry of Home Affairs had submitted re-

ports expressing anxiety about internal situation.

Justice Shah also found that Gandhi had begun her preparations for the emergency at least days before she wrote to the president. There was ample time to consult the Cabinet.

Mrs. Gandhi does not have answers. She attempts unsuccessfully to make out that Shah's carefully conducted investigation was a one-sided charade as she was in possession of information that justified her actions.

What kind of prime minister would she be, if elected once again? Measured against her prime ministerial record, it is a choice between the devil and the deep blue sea. She is tainted by the emergency, held an important Cabinet post through most of it. On the East-West issues there that separates them. They occupy the traditional middle of Indian politics. On one issue, the renunciation of their development of nuclear weapons, she appears to be a step ahead.

Mrs. Gandhi, doubtless, has a sense of dignity and will-India, for that is her style, other hand, if Mr. Ram was fact that he is an untouchable is an important sign that, attempting to cut at least not with its past. Moreover, it is Gandhi's emergency, he is man who would initiate his!

Next week, India's three million voters will cast the d-

©1979, International Herald Tribune.



Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued on Page 6)

## DEC. 27. 1979

(\*) Figures cols. 3 and 6 to 9 refer to Co. du Nord.

(b) Tax credit not included.

c Consolidated



**By Anthony Austin**

Writers' Union could weaken the position of all the creative forces of our country's literature. We understand that you are guided by feelings of honor and justice, yet we urge you to be prudent. We do not want your future as writers to be wrecked."

**By David K. Shipler**

But, Mr. Popov said yesterday in an interview, there appears to have been a last-minute falling-out with the literary establishment. When the governing secretariat of the Russian Republic branch met Dec.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27 (AP) —

**Second Activist**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 (NYT)

Yuri Litvin, another member of the Ukrainian group that monitored the Soviet Union's compliance with the human rights provisions of the Helsinki accords, was given a three-year hard labor sentence for resisting authority earlier this month.

BANGKOK, Dec. 27 (UPI) —

## Use of U.S. Computers By Russians Probed

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 (UPI)—The White House has ordered an

ELF - AQUITAINE .....	Petrol
EURAFRANCE .....	Holding
FERROVIAL S.A.E.	Equip.

FALMOUTH, England, Dec. 27

**DEATH NOTICE**

**DUNBAR MAURY HINRICHES**  
(Jan. 19, 1894 - Dec. 13, 1979)  
Retired Vice-President of the Insurance  
branch of General Motors, New York City

**DUNBAR MAURY HENRICH**  
 (Jan. 10, 1904 - Dec. 12, 1979)

REDOUTE.....	Mail order
RHONE-POULENC.....	Chemicals
ROBERTO.....	Invest.

His daughter Mrs. Nancy Koenig, born in St. Petersburg; a sister Mrs. Kathryn Hagerman, of Louisville, West Virginia; and

THOMSON-BRANDT .....	Electrical Electronic
----------------------	--------------------------

(\*) Figures cols. 3 and 6 to 9 refer to Cie. du Nord

that Congress considered homosexuality a disease when it passed

Mexico was reported aground near the fishing port of Fowey carrying 3,000 tons of oil-rig construction equipment.

MOSCOW, Dec. 27 (AP) — This year's census put the population of

Private funeral services and burial,  
St. Petersburg, Florida.



## Fresh Eruptions Due for the '80s

Yes, please send your new study of where eruptions of '80s may parallel classic plays of the '60s—without any obligation to me.

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

PHONE .....

[illegible][illegible]

(Continued on Page 12)



# Weekend

...ebruary 28, 1979

...ye-Openers or remedies  
...r 'the morning after' page 8W

...king in Charlemagne's  
...acks page 8W

...erge Gainsbourg —  
.../ho says he's ugly? page 9W

## Is Isaiah Berlin the Philosopher of the 1980s?

by Yorick Blumenfeld

LONDON — Sir Isaiah Berlin is undoubtedly the most imaginative, gifted and learned historian of ideas of our time. To know him is to have experienced intellectual awe. And yet, although he has recently celebrated his 70th birthday and Harcourt Brace Jovanovich has announced the publication of his "Selected Writings," he remains virtually unknown to the public at large.

New Year's Eve: 1979

Editor's Note: Thomas Mann once pointed out that it is "only we mortals who ring bells and fire off pistols" at the stroke of midnight, whether it's to welcome a new year or a new century. Time and Nature, Mann noticed, do not throw thunderbolts or blare trumpets to mark such passages. They are apparently too busy for the kind of human antics that will, depending on our personal state of affairs (health, sex, finance), occur next Monday at midnight.

One way to spend a safe New Year's Eve is to leave the driving to a chauffeur, as he won't forget the goings-on, as I'll read below in "New Year's Eve — The View From the Front Seat." We'll tell you how to cope with the morning after — with Waverley Root's hilarious hangover remedies (see page 9W). And if you really get into it, you can make a new year's resolution to learn to take cooking lessons (see article page 10W).

Otherwise, you're on your own to contend with the 1980s, which British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has already christened the "Dangerous Decade," though we're appealing to British philosopher Isaiah Berlin, in the exclusive profile above, to help us all think through the great questions of the '80s — before it's too late.

Naturally, it would be very gratifying if the future seemed a bit rosier before the New Year's Eve streaks by on Feb. 9. But not everyone is overly optimistic that the 1980s will herald an age of utopia.

Novelist Henry Miller, who turned 88 Dec. 26, says that "the individual who adapts to this world of today is either a nobody or a sage. In the one case, he is immune to act; and in the other, he is beyond it."

Alvin Toffler, who wrote "Future Shock," a decade ago, says in his new book "The Third Wave" that "whatever we use, something revolutionary is happening. A new code book is taking form... there are new ground rules for survival."

But then, survival, if that's what's at stake, seems better than the alternative. Soothsaying aside, perhaps the best way to approach the "Dangerous Decade" is simply to paraphrase entertainer Jolson: "You ain't seen nothing yet, kids."

J. S.-M.

also reflects his own personal wishes. Unlike contemporary self-promoters such as authors Norman Mailer or Norman Podhoretz, Sir Isaiah has tried assiduously to avoid the mass media. Partly this is because of his natural modesty. Over the past four decades, Sir Isaiah has chosen to enlighten select audiences principally through conversation. Winston Churchill, Franklin D. Roosevelt, John F. Kennedy, Chaim Weizmann and Felix Frankfurter are among those who have been privy to his astonishing insights.

During a brief encounter in London's Burlington Arcade recently, Sir Isaiah talked with a touch of nostalgia about his life. It appeared as if he were settling in for the years of retirement. This seemed all the greater pity because he was as lucid and intellectually ebullient as ever. True, he was thinner now than 25 years ago. His hair is grayer and there are more lines in his face, but the warm, compassionate, understanding look remains in his eyes.

I first met Sir Isaiah in 1954 at Harvard College, after my tutor told me that Berlin's course in Russian Intellectual History of the 19th Century was a *tour de force*. I went to the first class, which was standing-room-only. Talking very swiftly, but deliberately, Berlin (who did not receive his knighthood until 1957) asked those in the room who could not read French to please raise their hands and keep them raised. Then he asked those who could not read German to do the same. Most hands were up by then. Finally, he asked all those who couldn't read Russian to lift theirs. That took care of almost 90 percent. Now, he said, he would like all those who raised their hands to leave the room. To the three dozen students who remained he distributed a most awesome, quadrilingual, mimeographed reading list.

Isaiah Berlin had an unusual lecture style. He would sit down, look to one corner of the lecture hall, and then, in a high-pitched voice, he would begin to tumble out words at the rate of 200 per minute. There was no use in trying to take notes. I was challenged simply trying to understand the strong Oxonian English that covered up his native Russian/Latvian. Berlin would not look away, stop or refer to any notes during the duration of the lecture. He delivered a virtuoso performance every time.

Although the course was supposed to cover the 19th century in Czarist Russia, so much background was necessary that, having examined the French and German philosophers and political thinkers of the 18th and early 19th centuries, there was almost no time left for the Russians. To those of us who took the course, it hardly mattered. It was an overwhelming experience to follow "The Mind" at work. Berlin was a master at amplifying the sweeping generalization. His thoughts seemed to run on and on without a pause. For example, in a chapter on "The Age of Enlightenment," which he was working on at that time, he wrote:

"Indeed it might almost be said that the history of philosophy in its relation to the sciences, consists, in part, in the dismantling of those questions which are either empirical (and inductive) or formal (and deductive), from the mass of problems which fill the minds of men, and the sorting out of these under the heads of the empirical or formal sciences concerned with them."

It is in this way that, for instance, astronomy, mathematics, psychology, biology, etc., became divorced from the general corpus of philosophy of which they once formed a part," he continued. "The advance both of the sciences and of philosophy seems bound up with this progressive allocation of the empirical and formal elements." Leaving behind a nucleus of unresolved (and largely unanalyzed) questions, whose generality, obscurity and, above all, apparent (or real) insolubility by empirical or formal methods, gives them a status of their own which we tend to call philosophical."

I naturally derived enormous pleasure from encountering such a disciplined, retentive and encyclopedic mind. Yet there was a disturbing element in this relationship almost from the first.



He was a bachelor at that time, and I was most fortunate to live above him in Harvard's Lowell House. We became quite friendly, but the trouble was that I could never tell him anything new. I recall how once I tried to talk to him about the unusual sense of color of the Hopi Indians, something I myself had studied in New Mexico and Arizona. To my dismay, I quickly discovered that he had also been to New Mexico and had talked to the anthropologist Clyde Kluckhohn on the subject.

I recall coming down to his room once at about 11 a.m. (He had acquired a reputation for sleeping late.) After quickly opening the door, he jumped back under the covers. About seven books on a variety of subjects were piled on a small coffee table next to the bed. I picked one up at random. I believe it was on President John Quincy Adams. I asked whether he had read it. Casually, he replied that he had gone through the lot — borrowed from Harvard's Widener Library — the night before. I was rather incredulous. I opened up the book on Adams and asked him some obscure question about the "Letters of Publicola." Whereupon Berlin, staring at the ceiling, started to quote from memory the text of the page I had opened.

I found this unsettling. Seven books in one

evening had been committed to his photographic memory. Perhaps it was true, as has sometimes been alleged, that he could absorb information by "subconscious osmosis?" I was convinced that such a mind could, indeed was obliged, to strive for the very heights. And yet he seemed curiously detached from the controversies of the day. The philosophical problems to which he addressed himself seemed to have little or only tangential concern with practical utility.

I began to ask myself questions. What can we expect from our best minds? What guidance can we seek from them? Have we the right to demand a dispensation of their wisdom? As time passed, I became increasingly frustrated in seeking some resolution to my admittedly great expectations of Isaiah Berlin.

Perhaps it is necessary briefly to separate the facts from the legend. Born in Riga, Latvia, in 1909, Sir Isaiah Berlin came to Britain with his parents in 1920. He quickly assimilated and graduated with first class honors in Modern Greats (philosophy, politics and economics) at Corpus Christi College, Oxford in 1931. He lectured at Oxford throughout the '30s and most of his early writing was in the areas of pure philosophy and music.

Although Sir Isaiah was one of the leading participants in the philosophical discussions of the circle of positivists at Oxford in the 1930s, he could never accept their doctrinaire positions. He particularly reacted against historical determinism. He felt it denied the free will of the individual by asserting that each of our lives is shaped by theoretically predictable forces. He pointed out that no determinist ever acted or spoke in daily life as if he ever really believed in his own principles.

Determinism, he said, provides a release "from all those moral burdens which men in less enlightened days used to carry with so much labor and anguish." Although he never attempted to "refute" determinism, he programmatically rejected it in its own terms.

Berlin felt that determinism was not relevant to the study of history. His first book, "Karl Marx" (1939) provided an extraordinary insight into the intellectual development of the great thinker. Berlin showed that there was very little of the "scientific" in Marx's "socialism." Nothing was quite as "inevitable" as Marx had tried to make the flow of life appear. The short work was widely hailed as a most remarkable and concise biography. What would come next, his colleagues wondered?

World War II summarily removed Berlin from the rarified and congenial circles of Oxford and brought him into contact with the "real" world. He was attached to the British mission in Washington right before Pearl Harbor and became Winston Churchill's private car in the nation's capital. Quickly he made his mark on official Washington. Justice Brandeis, listening to one of Berlin's informal talks, is reported to have said: "Mr. Berlin, I count myself quite fortunate. I've been with you 30 minutes and I've been able to understand almost a quarter of what you've said."

At the end of the war, following a brief tour in Moscow, Berlin returned to the high tables of Oxford. However, he decided to leave pure philosophy for the history of ideas, the philosophy of history, and the evolution of political theory.

"I asked myself whether I wished to devote the rest of my life to a study, however fascinating and important in itself, which, transforming as its achievements undoubtedly were, would not, any more than criticism, or poetry, add to the store of positive human knowledge," he said. "I gradually came to the conclusion that I should prefer a field in which one could hope to know more at the end of one's life than when one had begun."

As an historian of ideas, Berlin talked eloquently for years to all who would listen at Harvard College, Bryn Mawr College, the University of Chicago, City University of New York, Oxford and the London School of Economics (among other places).

He was witty and he was spontaneous. He charmed and inspired his audiences everywhere, at formal dinners as well as in the classroom. But these gems were scattered to the wind. Nor could he bring himself to write that major opus that everyone had hoped for or expected.

Quite the contrary, he seemed to fear the very idea. He wrote marvellous introductions to volumes on philosophy; he contributed frequently to obscure journals and composed essays in political quarrels. Occasionally, there were transcriptions of lectures, such as the "Essays on Two Concepts of Liberty," which was his inaugural lecture as the Chichele Professor of Social and Political Theory at Oxford and which was later reprinted and expanded in 1969 as "Four Essays on Liberty."

There was no doubt in my mind that Sir Isaiah was, and remains, a man of genius. But was he an original genius? And was he living up to his incredible, nay, his unrivaled potential? I felt a nagging concern. Something was missing. As a teacher, lecturer, clarifier of ideas, or as a mentor to the famous, he was splendid.

But there was the other side to him which appeared reluctant to make a commitment, to transfer the major body of his ideas on to paper. He appeared to be the entertaining philosophic

commentator watching the agonizing and agonized ideological struggles of our time from gentlemanly sidelines. As Maurice Bowra once wrote: "Though like our Lord and Socrates he does not publish much, he thinks and says a great deal and has had an enormous influence on our times."

Did life become too comfortable for him in his early 50s? He married the wealthy Anne Elizabeth de Gunzburg in 1956 and thereafter enjoyed every luxury. There was the flat at Ladbroke Grove, a vacation home in Portofino, Italy, and the best of wine and company at Oxford. He became the first president of Wolfson College at Oxford (1956-75) and the president of the British Academy (1974-1978). Socially it was an extremely rewarding existence. For a while, he became poorly and mocked his own unipathy to any form of exercise. An intellectual par excellence, the only sport he engaged in was cerebral tennis.

I believe that somewhere along the line Berlin tried to pattern his life along the lines of Alexander Herzen, the brilliant and gifted 19th-century political activist whom he so admired. "Herzen, like Diderot," he wrote, "was an amateur of genius whose opinions and activities changed the direction of social thought in his country. Like Diderot, too, he was a brilliant and irrepresable talker. He talked equally well in Russian and in French to his intimate friends and in the Moscow salons — always in an overwhelming flow of ideas and images, the waste, from the point of view of posterity, is probably immense." The multi-lingual Sir Isaiah could almost have been writing about himself.

"Mr. Berlin," Justice Brandeis once told Sir Isaiah, "I count myself quite fortunate. I've been with you 30 minutes and I've been able to understand almost a quarter of what you've said."

In another article about Marx and Diderot, Sir Isaiah wrote that the Victorian Prime Minister was "driven to invent a role for himself." Berlin in a sense did the same thing. He channeled his astonishing ability to assimilate history and philosophy into making a comprehensive framework for the study of the history of ideas. This comparatively new field made it possible for him to explore more broadly based insights into the heritage, birth and growth of those conceptual patterns that shape us as thinking beings.

The history of ideas is a rich but imprecise field which has yet to gain academic respect. It has permitted Sir Isaiah to remain curiously detached. He dug here and there, in seemingly random fashion, unearthing post-hoc in the tangle of curious bits of our intellectual heritage. Pieced together, these could be parts of a large monument, that of the phenomenology of European consciousness over the last 250 years. I could not be sure.

Sir Isaiah continued to explore the origins and nature of the deeply embedded ideas and ideas which we hold. His most recent volume of selected writings, "Against the Current" (Hogarth Press, 1979) is characteristically concerned with the phenomenon of originality. Berlin looks at fairly obscure thinkers like the Italian philosopher Giovanni Battista Vico, Herzen, Georges Sorel or Moses Hess, whose minds enriched the history of ideas. For example, his comments at length about Hess, one of the 19th

(Continued on Page 10W)

## New Year's Eve — The View From the Front Seat

by Georges Bornes

PARIS — This is the season when we chauffeurs endure our longest night of the year — New Year's Eve. A night without sleep, no doubt, and, though I make a good day's wages, we'll also have to face the most eccentric demands. "To the embassy, my man, and quick!" "I'm sorry sir, that won't be possible." "And why, may I ask?"

Well, as I have no idea where you come from, I can't at the moment say which embassy I have in mind. "Ah, yes, I am Colombian. To the Colombian embassy!"

No man is a hero to his valet — or to the chauffeur of his limousine. Strange things go on in Rolls Royces and Cadillacs.

where this former colonel doesn't cream off his healthy commission. There he is, perched on the back seat of my Mercedes. I take a look at my street map, which Monsieur doesn't seem to appreciate too much. His little sausage fingers drum impatiently on the armrest. Here we are, 22 rue de l'Elysee. Luckily it isn't far at all, and I don't get lost.

I would have preferred a visit to Fontainebleau with the agreeable couple from Chicago I took out yesterday. Or a tour 'round the Impressionists in the Jeu de Paume with that ravishing Iranian girl, like last Sunday. Just my luck to land Col. Enriquez.

That makes two hours I've been waiting in style. Dinner at Maxim's is followed by a long stint at the Raspoutine Russian cabaret, where gypsy violinists accompany my friend back onto the sidewalk with lingering Russian melodies. Until he brings out the bank notes. Large wads of 500-franc bills change hands. "Thank you, sir. Thank you very much indeed. Would you care for a little more 'Moscow Nights'?" And surprise of surprises, a 500-franc note is waved in my direction to help me fight off the sleep that has me slumped over my steering wheel.

The first time around, the tip is always a shock. Reported to be optional, the normal tip is around 100 francs for a full day. Oil billionaires from the Gulf may multiply that by 20. And the heir to one of the longest-established jewelry

businesses on the Place Vendome once gave me 20 times less.

The annals of chauffeurs are packed with stories of legendary tips. There was the emir who stepped out of his private jet and found a chauffeur waiting for him with a Citroen DS, reserved for the use of presidents of the Republic and the like. The emir wasn't impressed.

An hour later, he left a Rolls Royce showroom with a Silver Shadow that they happened to have in stock. Three weeks of smooth rides later, the chauffeur asked the emir what he intended to do with the car. "Oh that?" said the emir. "You can keep it."

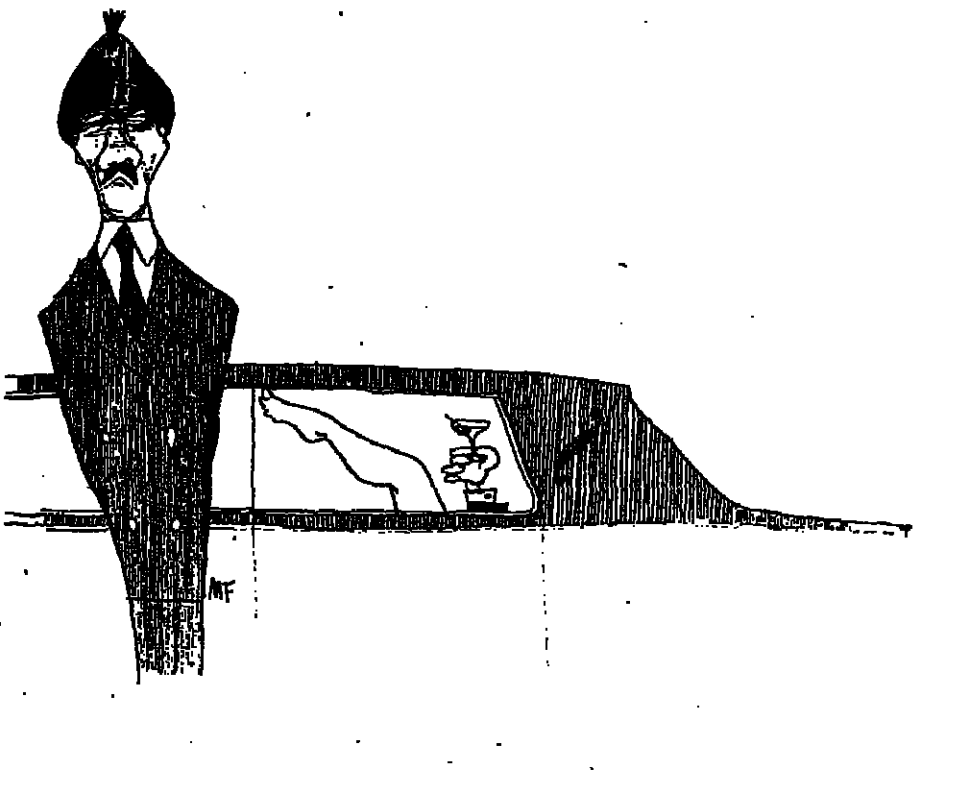
Driving limousines is an excellent observation post for watching the extravagance of money and power. I once drove around the wife of a Latin American premier who was on a state visit to Paris. The lady in question was in France to amuse herself. And we made the regular rounds of the Lido, the Moulin-Rouge and the Casino de Paris — with the statutory dozen bodyguards and police escort to which visiting heads of state are entitled. Our official cortege screeched through all the red lights in Paris on the way to Madame's favorite restaurant or cinema.

Another story: I pick up an American client at the airport, a famous sport and show-biz figure. My first impression is pleasant enough. A dazzling beauty accompanies him on his way out to dinner. Two hours later, I collect them, both radiant. We proceed to a club on the rue de Rivoli. I happen to glance into the rear mirror, and the scene on the back seat of the Cadillac must be something like what the butler saw. Luckily, we don't have far to go.

One hour later, my client re-emerges. But his friend is unfamiliar. This time, the destination is Regine's. Another casual glance at the rear mirror reveals the same scenario. Once again, the journey is mercifully short. Three quarters of an hour later, my reveler reappears, yet yet another escort — male this time.

As we head toward Saint-Germain-des-Pres, a fight breaks out in the rear. The raised voices become a flurry of oaths, then a hail of blows. It's all I can do to hold the Cadillac Fleetwood on the road. Screams of pain: My client's adversary has a broken finger. We end up at the American Hospital in Neuilly.

At 6 a.m. I drag my client into the lobby of his hotel, trying to hold him up straight. Once we're inside, he wants to know where I'm off to. "I'm going home," I reply firmly. "OK, let's go," he says. Seeing me step back, he kisses me on both cheeks, turns on his heels, and falls slumped into the elevator.





# INTERNATIONAL DATEBOOK

## AUSTRIA

VIENNA. Museum des 20. Jahrhunderts — Through Jan. 20: "50 Years of American Art from the Museum of Modern Art in New York."  
•Musikverein — Dec. 31 and Jan. 1: Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra.  
•Konservatorium — Dec. 31 and Jan. 1: Vienna Symphony Orchestra, G. Albrecht conductor (Beethoven: Symphony No. 9).  
•Staatsoper — Dec. 28 at 8: Jan. 2 at 7:30: "The Nutcracker." Dec. 29 at 6:30; Jan. 1 at 6:30: "Der Rosenkavalier." Dec. 30 at 11; Dec. 31 at 7: Jan. 2 at 7: "Die Fledermaus." Dec. 30 at 7: "Fidelio."  
•Volksoper — Dec. 28 at 7: "Der Fremdenführer." Dec. 29 at 7:30 and Jan. 3 at 7: "My Fair Lady." Dec. 31 at 1:30 and 7: Jan. 1 at 7: "Die Fledermaus." Jan. 2 at 7: "Grafen Maria."

## BEELGUM

ANTWERP. King Kong, 38 Keizerstraat — Dec. 28 at 11:30: Leo Connors saxophone.  
•Royal Gallery of Fine Arts — Through Feb. 24: Exhibition "Zero International — New Trends."  
•Jordans House — Jan. 3-21: Exhibition "Monck Van Damme/Marc Meyer."  
BRUSSELS. Palais des Beaux Arts (tel: 512.50.45) — Until Dec. 31: "American Art, 1920-40." To Jan. 13: "Roger Somville, 1908-79."  
•Theatre National (tel: 217.03.03) — Until Dec. 31: "La Dame de Chaz Maxim" (Feydeau).  
•Theatre Royal de la Monnaie, Grande Salle (tel: 218.12.01) — Dec. 29 and 31 at 8: "Die Zauberflöte" (Mozart).  
CHATELAIN. Palais des Beaux-Arts (tel: 071/32.43.21) — Dec. 29 at 7:30; Dec. 30 at 2:30 and 6:45; Dec. 31 at 8: "L'Alceste du Cheval Blanc" opera by Ralph Benatzky.

## DENMARK

COPENHAGEN. Royal Museum of Fine Arts — Until Dec. 31: Exhibition on Danish choreographer August Bournonville.  
•Museum of Decorative Art — To Dec. 31: Exhibition "The German Toys" and "Dutch Textile and Glass."

## ENGLAND

LONDON. Lyric Theatre — To Feb. 2: "Laugh Lines," exhibition in the theater foyer organized by the Cartoonists Club of Great Britain with works by national press cartoonists including Bill Tidy, Leo Battersby and Manny Curtis. Dec. 28, 29, 30 and Jan. 1-5 at 2:30 and 7:30: "Aldin."  
•Royal Opera House, The Royal Opera — Dec. 28 and 31 at 7:30; Jan. 5 at 2: "Die Fledermaus" (J. Strauss). Jan. 1 and 4 at 7:30: "La Traviata" (Verdi). The Royal Ballet — Dec. 29 and Jan. 5 at 7:30: "Swan Lake" (Tchaikovsky/Petipa, Ivanov). Dec. 2 and 3 at 7:30: "Cinderella" (Prokofiev/Ashken).  
•Royal Academy of Arts, To March 16: Exhibition "Post-Impressionism," works by Cezanne, Manet, Van Gogh, Matisse.  
•London Coliseum, English National Opera — Dec. 29 and Jan. 2 at 7: "Julius Caesar" (Handel). Dec. 28, Jan. 3 and 5 at 7:30: "A Night in Venice" (J. Strauss). Jan. 4 at 7: "The Force of Destiny" (Verdi).  
•Olivier Theatre (National Theatre Complex) — Dec. 28 at 7:30; Dec. 29 at 2:45 and 7:30; "A Night in Venice" (J. Strauss). Dec. 31 at 7:30: "The Wild Duck."  
•Lyttelton Theatre (NT Complex) — Dec. 28, 29 and 31 at 7:30; Dec. 29 at 3: "When We Are Married."  
•Cottesloe Theatre (NT Complex) — Dec. 28 at 8; Dec. 29 at 7:30: "Candleford." Dec. 29 at 3: "Lark Rise."  
•Royal Festival Hall — Dec. 28, 29, 31 and Jan. 1-5: London Festival Ballet. "The Nutcracker." Dec. 30 at 7:30; London Concert Orchestra, Marcus Dods conductor, Marilyn Hill Smith soprano, John Strauss Dancers in costume, Geraldine Stephenson choreographer. Riverside Terrace, Level 5 — To Jan. 10: "Greek Musical Instruments." Main Foyer — To Jan. 16: Theater Design by Tim Goodchild. (Both exhibitions open to ticket holders only during performance hours.)

## FRANCE

NANCY. Grand Theatre de Nancy — Dec. 29-31: "La Perichole" (Offenbach). Jan. 4-6: Raymond Devos.  
PARIS. Theatre de la Ville — To Dec. 29 at 6:30; Alex Meyer, Dec. 28 and 31 at 8:30: "Gin Game." Dec. 29 at 8:30: "Les Trois Soeurs."  
•Comedieu Centre — Through Jan. 7: Hungarian film retrospective. Through February: Russian film retrospective. Bibliothèque Historique de la Ville de Paris, 24 Rue Pavée, Paris 4 — To Jan. 15: Exhibition "Les Parisiens au Fil des Jours."  
•Palais des Sports — Through Dec. 29: Paris Opera Ballet with Rudolf Nureyev performs "Manfred" (Tchaikovsky/Nureyev).  
•Theatre Moderne de Paris, 15 Rue Blanche — Through Jan. 15, every night at 9: Sunday, Christmas Eve and New Year's Eve matinees at 3: "Celebrations" (Gospel show).  
•Studio Theatre 14, 20 Rue Marc Sangnier, Paris 14 — To Jan. 13 at 8:30: Compagnie Fermeture Eclairie, "Burst Rats."



OF SPECIAL INTEREST

NEW YEAR'S CONCERTS. VIENNA. In the Musikverein — Dec. 31 at 7:30 and Jan. 1 at 11 a.m. Lucie Muzel conducts the Vienna Philharmonic in an all-Stravinsky program of symphonies, polkas and marches. The

•Sadler's Wells Theatre — To Feb. 16: D'Oyly Carte Opera Company.  
•Victoria and Albert Museum — To Feb. 24: Exhibition "The Works by French painter Jean Auguste Ingres."  
•Wigmore Hall, Christmas-New Year's Festival, Jan. 2, includes: Dec. 28 at 7:30: The English Concert, Trevor Pinnock director/harpist/chordist (Vivaldi, Bach). Dec. 29 at 7:30: Parkin-Fleming-Roberts Trio (Mozart, Faure, Dvorak). Dec. 30 at 7:30: Peter Pears, Murray Perahia, piano (Schubert). Dec. 31 at 7:30: The New Exeter Talking Machine, James Tyler director (American popular music from the turn of the century played on original instruments). Jan. 1 at 7:30: Isaac Cooper, piano (Haydn, Chopin, Liszt). Jan. 2 at 7:30: Peter Frankl, piano (Schumann cycle).  
•Wernley Conference Center — Jan. 2-12: 49th Model Engineer Exhibition.  
•Earls Court — Jan. 3-13: International Boat Show.  
•Institute of Contemporary Arts — To Jan. 6: "The Shoe Show, 1790-1979," exhibition on the history of shoes.

## GERMANY

BERLIN. Deutsche Oper Berlin (tel: 341.44.49) — Dec. 28 at 7:30: "Hänsel und Gretel." Dec. 29 at 7: "Die Hochzeit des Figaro." Dec. 30 at 8: "The Nutcracker."  
•Camerie im Zentrum — To Dec. 31: Manfred Labor.  
•Komodie (tel: 881.38.93) — Dec. 28-30 at 8; Dec. 31 at 7 and 10:30: "Der Favorit."  
•Theater des Westens (tel: 312.10.22) — Dec. 28-30 at 8; Dec. 31 at 3 and 7: "Snowfall."  
•Philharmonie — Dec. 31 at 6: New Year's Eve Concert, Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra, Herbert von Karajan conductor, Mark Zeller, Anne-Sophie Mutter, Yo Yo Ma (Beethoven, Schumann).  
COLOGNE. Dec. 28 at 7:30: "Die Schwalbe" (Franz). Dec. 29 at 7:30: "Cosi Fan Tutte" (Mozart). Dec. 30 at 7: "Tannhäuser" (Wagner). Dec. 31 at 7: "La Perichole" (Offenbach).  
DUSSELDORF. Deutsche Oper am Rhein — Dec. 28 at 7:30: "Roméo and Juliet." Dec. 29 at 7: "Boris Godunov." Dec. 30 at 7:30: "Hänsel und Gretel." Dec. 31 at 7: "Der Wildschütz."  
•Orangerie — To Jan. 27: Agnes Luigs, M. S. Rainer Trümper.  
FRANKFURT. Oper — Dec. 28 and 30: "Don Giovanni." Dec. 29: "Orpheus" and "Parsifal." Dec. 31: "Die Fledermaus."  
KIEL. Playhouse — Dec. 28 at 8: "Candide."  
MÜNCHEN. Heckschale der Residenz — Dec. 31 at 5:30: London Philharmonic Orchestra, Georg Solti conductor, 7810 Le Vestant (tel: 976.32.75) — To Jan. 13: Russian paintings.



OF SPECIAL INTEREST

•Canadian Cultural Center, 5 Rue de Constantine, Paris 7 — To Jan. 20: Exhibitions, "Space and Signs" (works by artist Raymond Godin) and "Graphics" by Quebecois artist Dumouchel, Leroux-Guillaume and S. Tougian.  
LE VESINET. Centre des Arts et de la Culture, 59 Boulevard Carnot, 78110 Le Vesinet (tel: 976.32.75) — To Jan. 13: Russian paintings.

## ITALY

MILAN. La Scala — Dec. 28: "I Due Foscari" (Verdi). Dec. 28 and 30: "Albion Herring" (Britten). Dec. 30: "Boris Godunov" (Musorgsky). Claudio Abbado, conductor/director.  
ROME. Galerie Nazionale d'Arte Moderna, Viale Belle Arti 131 — Through Dec. 31: Exhibition "Mythology and Iconography of the 20th Century in the Italian Poster, 1895-1914."  
TOKYO. Jan. 1: Tenth Tokyo Fashion Week (organized by the Tokyo Industrial Association of Women's and Children's Wear, tel: 03/861.51.41).

## JAPAN

Tokyo and Osaka — Jan. or Feb.: All-Japan Hobby Show '80 (organized by Japan Hobby Association, tel: 03/436.16.94).  
•Matsuzakaya Department Store, Ueno, Tokyo and Osaka — Jan. 4-9: 31st All-Japan Calendar Fair.

## MONACO

MONTE CARLO. Galerie d'Art Moderne, "Le Point" — To Dec. 31: Exhibition of works by artists from Gericault, Cezanne and Lautrec to Léger, Picasso and Chagall.

## SCOTLAND

ABERDEEN. His Majesty's Theatre — To Dec. 29: Scottish Ballet, "Cinderella."  
GLASGOW. Theatre Royal — Dec. 26-31: Scottish Opera, "Fiddler on the Roof."

## SPAIN

BARCELONA. Gran Teatro del Liceo (tel: 3/318.91.22) — Jan. 1 at 9:30: "Andrea Chénier" (Giordano). Dec. 30 at 5:30; Jan. 3 and 5 at 9:30: "Turandot" (Puccini).

## SWITZERLAND

GENEVA. Grand Theatre — Dec. 28-31: Jan. 4: "L'Alceste du Cheval Blanc" opera by Ralph Benatzky.  
•Maison de la Radio, Salle E. Assolmer — Jan. 2 at 8: Orchestre de la Suisse Romande, H. Stein conductor.  
•Casino-Theatre — Jan. 7-12 at 8:30: "Les Aigleures."

## WEST GERMANY

BERLIN. Deutsche Oper Berlin (tel: 341.44.49) — Dec. 28 at 7:30: "Hänsel und Gretel." Dec. 29 at 7: "Die Hochzeit des Figaro." Dec. 30 at 8: "The Nutcracker."  
•Camerie im Zentrum — To Dec. 31: Manfred Labor.  
•Komodie (tel: 881.38.93) — Dec. 28-30 at 8; Dec. 31 at 7 and 10:30: "Der Favorit."  
•Theater des Westens (tel: 312.10.22) — Dec. 28-30 at 8; Dec. 31 at 3 and 7: "Snowfall."  
•Philharmonie — Dec. 31 at 6: New Year's Eve Concert, Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra, Herbert von Karajan conductor, Mark Zeller, Anne-Sophie Mutter, Yo Yo Ma (Beethoven, Schumann).  
COLOGNE. Dec. 28 at 7:30: "Die Schwalbe" (Franz). Dec. 29 at 7:30: "Cosi Fan Tutte" (Mozart). Dec. 30 at 7: "Tannhäuser" (Wagner). Dec. 31 at 7: "La Perichole" (Offenbach).  
DUSSELDORF. Deutsche Oper am Rhein — Dec. 28 at 7:30: "Roméo and Juliet." Dec. 29 at 7: "Boris Godunov." Dec. 30 at 7:30: "Hänsel und Gretel." Dec. 31 at 7: "Der Wildschütz."  
•Orangerie — To Jan. 27: Agnes Luigs, M. S. Rainer Trümper.  
FRANKFURT. Oper — Dec. 28 and 30: "Don Giovanni." Dec. 29: "Orpheus" and "Parsifal." Dec. 31: "Die Fledermaus."  
KIEL. Playhouse — Dec. 28 at 8: "Candide."  
MÜNCHEN. Heckschale der Residenz — Dec. 31 at 5:30: London Philharmonic Orchestra, Georg Solti conductor, 7810 Le Vestant (tel: 976.32.75) — To Jan. 13: Russian paintings.

# Eye-Openers and Other Remedies for 'The Morning After'

by Waverley Root

PARIS — Of hangovers, Robert Benchley once said, "There is no cure... save death." But, of course, there are less drastic defenses. The most effective is not to drink too much in the first place.

"Water is the only drink for a wise man," Thoreau wrote. But how many of us are wise, especially on New Year's Eve? So, with a toast to the foolish, I herewith present some thoughts on curing hangovers, none of them guaranteed, since scientists say the only true cures are rest and time.

There are two main schools of thought about the curing of hangovers. One turns a disillusioned back on alcohol and seeks recuperation in the most healthful foods available, which in this context seems to mean those richest in B vitamins. I suspect also, after running through the list of traditional hangover remedies built up through the centuries by a sure if empirical instinct, that vitamin C is a useful adjunct.

The other school recommends the "hair-of-the-dog-that-bit-you." This treatment has been resorted to on occasion with such diligence as to suggest an attempt to swallow, not a mere hair, but the whole animal, as in the case of jazz musician Eddie Condon's recipe for a hangover cure, which began, "Take the juice of two quarts of whiskey."

Bitters are considered sovereign by the hair-of-the-dog-school. The simplest formula I know is one teaspoon of Angostura bitters in three-quarters of a glass of plain soda water. The Sazerac of New Orleans contains, besides Angostura bitters, whiskey, absinthe and sugar. (The Sazerac is one of the items listed under the discreet heading of "Eye-Openers" on a breakfast menu at Brennan's, a New Orleans hostelry that assumes every morning is "a morning after.")

The bitters are also present, though somewhat outnumbered, in the Sufferin' Brewster, which Shepherd's Hotel in Cairo is said to have developed as a hangover remedy, though it sounds more like knockout drops — half-ounces of gin, brandy and lime juice with a dash of Angostura bitters. Any space left in the glass is filled with ginger ale, and the result is prettied up with a slice of lime and a sprig of mint — the latter may be laid on the chest if death ensues. The bitters are omitted in the Morning Fizz — one jigger of rye whiskey, two ounces of (shudder) Pernod, half a lemon and a teaspoonful of sugar. They have, of course, no place that classic cure, Black Velvet (half-and-half, stout and champagne), which I would describe as ugly, but it has many devotees.

Milder versions of the hair-of-the-dog category eschew hard liquor in favor of wine or beer. A bartender at the National Press Club in Washington used to advise opening a bottle of beer when resting in from a New Year's Eve party, then putting it in the refrigerator overnight. On rising you drank the beer — if you felt that flat beer was preferable to a hangover.

Las Vegas, which probably leads the nation in hangover production, is credited with having devised a concoction consisting of three-quarters of a glass of tomato juice, two tablespoons of cream, one raw egg and a scattering of nutmeg, which would then seem ready to drink, but some power has decreed that three ounces of beer should be added to it.

The French wrote Alec Waugh in "Wines and Spirits," "drink cassis mixed with dry white wine, for obscure reasons of their own they call it *rice-cochon* — pig ruse." This is an accurate description of the aperitif known as a Kir, but it is not a *rice-cochon*, whose name might have seemed less mysterious to Mr. Waugh if he had known that it was a hangover remedy. It consists of a little lemon syrup in the bottom of a wine glass, enough light, dryish white wine to reach midnight and soda water to the top.

There is an intermediate class of hangover remedies that combines alcohol with the innocent essences of the B vitamins, of which the classic is the Bloody Mary — vodka and tomato juice — which was invented in the 1920s at Harry's New York Bar in Paris. The bullshot —



consomme with lemon juice, several drops each of Worcestershire sauce and Tabasco, salt and pepper — would be all the way over into the temperance column if it did not also contain a modicum, or sometimes only half a modicum, of vodka.

Milk, a potent adversary of alcohol, is combined with hard liquor in a number of lifesavers. It is a double-threat remedy. Not only does it contain reasonable amounts of the B vitamins plus vitamin A, but it spreads itself over the stomach lining, forming a filter that retards the penetration of alcohol into the bloodstream, giving the liver a little more time to deal with the difficulties that confront it.

People with more foresight than I have sometimes drink a glass of milk before starting out for an evening on the town, but I settle for drinking milk when I reach home, if I can wrestle the refrigerator door open, and thereafter do nothing for the hangover except to eat well, preferably foods that provide ballast for the uneasy stomach (mashed potatoes with lots of butter are useful). After the second meal from the moment of catastrophe, I usually find myself once more a member of the human race.

The usefulness of milk in this connection suggests that our ancestors knew what they were doing when they made eggnog, with milk or cream, a feature of the holiday season, thus offering in the same package the poison and its antidote. An old recipe in Eliza Leslie's "Directions for Cookery, in Its Various Branches" describes it thus: "Beat separately the yolks and whites of six eggs. Stir the yolks into the quart of rich milk, or thin cream, and add half a pound of sugar. Then mix in half a pint of rum or brandy. Flavor it with a grated nutmeg. Lastly, stir in gently the beaten white of an egg [you could take up tempering painting with the other five]. It should be mixed in a china bowl."

Of the temperance remedies, the most famous is no doubt the Prairie Oyster, a term that has other meanings, too, but never mind. The classic recipe starts with a glass of tomato juice, enriched with a raw egg (this is the oyster), a teaspoonful of Worcestershire sauce, a drop of Tabasco and salt and pepper. Taking the name at its face value, a New York restaurant replaced the egg by a brace of raw oysters, not so bad an idea as it sounds, for oysters contain vitamins B1 and B2, not to mention A and C, and they bring a breath of freshness to a sufferer who can well use one. Hence, also, clam-juice cocktail: four ounces of clam juice, two teaspoons of ketchup, the juice of a quarter of a lemon, a dash of Worcestershire sauce and a pinch of celery salt, ordinary salt and pepper.

In Alsace a favorite hangover remedy is sauerkraut juice (not sour-cabbage soup sometimes used in the United States). Cabbage has been a foe of alcohol ever since Dionysus, the god of wine, caught Lycurgus, king of the Thracian Edonians, in the sacrilegious act of pulling up grapevines. He tied him to a grape stalk to await punishment, the anticipation of which caused Lycurgus to weep profusely, and with reason, for he was subsequently blinded and then torn limb from limb. Where his tears fell the first

cabbages sprang up. The ancient Romans munched cabbage leaves between courses; their orgiastic banquets to stave off drunkenness, but Dionysus seems to have been an effective. (They also wore wreaths of celery the same purpose, no doubt absorbing B vitamins by osmosis, and treated hangovers with screech-owl eggs, roasted sheep's lungs or a low-brook ash, items that we must assume were found in every Roman pantry.)

John Gerard wrote of the cabbage in "Herball" (1597): "There is a natural enmity between it and the grape... If it grows near unto it, forthwith the vine perishes." In a prosaic fashion, we explain the efficacy of cabbage by the fact that every hundred grams it contains 0.4 milligrams of the B vitamins thiamine, riboflavin and niacin, not to mention 1 International Unit of vitamin A and 47 mg. grams of vitamin C.

This is pretty good, but it is no record. Tomato, which appears in so many hangover cures, counts 0.88 milligrams of the same B vitamins, plus 800 units of vitamin A, and only 16 milligrams of vitamin C. The tomato closely crowded by garlic, whose health-giving properties have been recognized for centuries. France's south-west, where garlic was regular given to children as a form of preventive medicine.

My stepdaughter-in-law, if there is such a relationship, who is a native of that region, told me that her family's remedy for the heebie-jeebies was *tourin*, the garlic soup of the region made with plenty of garlic and eaten on an empty stomach. This is virtually the same thing, the Spanish garlic soup that Virginia Pasley, her "In Celebration of Food," proposes to eat the fabled brew: "To make it is simplicity itself. Put a piece of bread, French or Irish, preferably, in a soup bowl, with a bit of chopped garlic as you like, then pour boiling water over it. Add an uncooked egg (omitted *tourin*) for an extra flourish and stir."

Another French method is to swallow a clove of crushed garlic in a single gulp. To keep your breath inoffensive, it is suggested that you chew a little parsley, a recommendation I cannot without guarantee. Virginia Pasley also suggests vichyssoise for hangovers, which sounds reasonable, since the soup is based on leeks, rich in vitamins. Her recipe calls for four leeks, six small onions, four tablespoons of butter, five cups or more of chicken broth, about a pint of potatoes, four cups of milk or cream, salt and half a teaspoon of nutmeg, if you like nutmeg.

The lemon, whose juice frequently turns up in hangover remedies (it is most effective in hot warm water on an empty stomach), is not deficient in B vitamins, but is most remarkable for its high vitamin C content, 70 milligrams per 100 grams of lemon, if it is the right species picked at the right time. To avoid the labor of squeezing the lemon, you might try this simple technique: Cut a lemon in half and rub the severed surface, vigorously if you can, against the armpit.

© The NYT Magazine

# EDUCATION DIRECTORY

**AUSTRIA**

**SALZBURG INTERNATIONAL PREPARATORY SCHOOL**

A co-educational American boarding school in Europe's most beautiful city. Grades 9-12 & PG. High academic standards. Extensive travel, skiing and cultural programs.

For catalog write: S.I.P.S., Moosstrasse 106, A-5020 Salzburg, Austria.

**SWITZERLAND**

**THE AMERICAN SCHOOL IN SWITZERLAND**

Highest American academic standards. Co-ed, boarding and day. Grades 7-12 and year of post graduate study in Europe. College testing and guidance AP courses faculty-student ratio 1:8. Course-related travel, St. Moritz term. Excellent facilities, diversified activities, extensive sports program. Offering international Baccalaureate diploma.

Write: Director of Admissions-TASIS, Dept. D, CH-6926 Montagnola, Tel: Lugano (091) 54 64 71

**GREECE**

**TASIS Greece**

A BRANCH OF THE AMERICAN SCHOOL IN SWITZERLAND

TASIS Greece is a co-ed, American college-preparatory school for boarding and day students in grades 7-12. Courses are available in English and a Second Language for foreign students who wish to join the American curriculum. Based in Kifissia, 10 miles north of Athens, the school offers the highest academic standards, sports, activities, and travel. Opening in September 1980.

For further information contact: Adm. Dir. TASIS Greece, The Cecil Kifissia-Kefalari, Greece, Tel. 8013 837; or TASIS, CH-6926 Montagnola-Lugano, Switzerland, Tel. (091) 54 64 71, Telex 75317

**GREAT BRITAIN**

**TASIS England**

A BRANCH OF THE AMERICAN SCHOOL IN SWITZERLAND

TASIS ENGLAND is a London Area, coeducational, American School for boarding and day students, grades 5-12. Thirty-acre campus; highest college preparatory academic standards; extensive electives, sports, and travel. Transportation from central London available.

For catalog, contact: TASIS England, Dept. D, Thorpe, Surrey. Tel. Chertsey (09328) 65252.

**U.S.A.**

**STUDY IN THE USA**

Admission arranged for all ages & levels of study & training in all parts of the U.S.A. • Choice of many U.S. universities, colleges, prep-schools, English language & trade institutions. • Insurance of Form I-20 & student visa arranged.

**EDUCATION AMERICA, INC.**  
1250 Broadway, Dept. HQ,  
New York, New York 10001, USA

**COLLEGE DEGREES BY MAIL**  
Bachelors, masters, doctorates.  
Legal, inexpensive, fast.

Free details: Dr. John Bear,  
2150 Franklin Street, Dept. 66340  
Oakland, California 94612.

Send for a free copy of the  
**Int'l Herald Tribune**  
School  
& Camp Guide

American university BA, BS, AA degree programs in International Business, Foreign Languages, Political Science & Liberal Arts. Intensive English program for foreign students in our Modern Language Institute. Course-related travel throughout the world. Skiing at Doorstep. Contact: Dean of Admissions (025) 34 1011.

**INTERNATIONAL SUMMER SCHOOL**  
Residential in English public school between London - Both Boys or girls (0-18) COUNCIL OF EUROPE syllabus (national-situational-functional) CERTIFICATES IN PROFICIENCY. Morning classes. Afternoon tennis, swimming, riding, painting, pottery, drawing, theatre, concerts, dancing. Weekend excursions, cultural visits. Write for brochure: BELAF, Bomer Lodge, Chertsey, Colne, Wiltshire.

**FAMILY STAY HOLIDAYS**  
(in total isolation from foreign language) Summer/Summer 1980, Region Oxford. 10-14 days. Daily individualized work programs. Weekly tuition, correction, advice. Continued supervision of progress and well-being by highly qualified and experienced staff. Progress and proficiency certificates. Accompanied travel arrangements. Write: B.E.L.A., Bomer Lodge, Chertsey, Colne, Wiltshire.

For information and costs of advertising, contact the International Herald Tribune office in your country.

Paris: Françoise Clément Tel: 747.12.65.  
London: Terry Cooper Tel: 242 51 73.  
Buenos Aires: Flannery Tel: 513 57 62.  
Amsterdam: Alfons Grim Tel: 26 36 15.  
Athens: A.C. Remonnet Tel: 361 83 97/360 24 21.  
Stockholm: P. Korny Tel: (08) 51 68 70.

Frankfurt: L. Ostlinger Tel: 28 36 78.  
Louvain: Marshall Walter Tel: 29 28 94.  
New York: Sandy O'Hara Tel: 782 28 99.  
Rome: Antonio Sammartino Tel: 679 34 57.  
Madrid: A. Unzueta Sammartino Tel: 455 33 33.  
Lisbon: Rita Amor Tel: 672793/662544.

# Skiing in Charlemagne's Tracks

by Chad Nichols

MILAN — As Charlemagne was taking his men on the long, exhausting march to Rome in the Middle Ages, he paused high in the Italian border to erect a military camp. The Camp Campo Carlo Magno — was encompassed later by the village of Madonna di Campiglio, and together they comprise one of the more fashionable, if lesser known, ski resorts in Italy.

Stubbhorn ski traditionalists would probably prefer the more highly touted Italian resorts: Cortina d'Ampezzo, site of the 1956 Winter Olympics and a favorite retreat of Hemingway; Cervinia, with its fabulous view of the Matterhorn just across the Swiss border, or Courmayeur, which encompasses Mount Blanc, the peak of the Alps.

But for consistent sun and snow, lodging at reasonable prices and a variety of runs for every level of skier — including some of the best intermediate slopes in Europe — the complex of Madonna di Campiglio is worth the trip.

Forget that Madonna di Campiglio celebrated its 800th anniversary this year; the town is modern, with most of the hotels less than 25 years old. It is built like a giant horseshoe — with a large skating rink in the center — in a valley at 1,550 meters. On the periphery are the hotels, cafes, restaurants and clubs. At dusk, the windows of the specialty shops along the sloping snow-packed streets take on a butterscotch glow. Inside the shops one finds touches of elegance; skiers have commented on the fact that everyone seems to be wearing in Madonna.

While the town, which has less than 1,000 permanent residents, can accommodate 4,500 visitors, it normally is crowded only during the Christmas holidays, and during World Cup week, when Ingemar Stenmark and the global entourage of racers, statisticians and journalists launch an invasion that might impress Charlemagne himself.

The most magnificent of Madonna's varied slopes is the Grotto. One can reach its peak of 2,500 meters by riding a cable car in two stages from Campo Carlo Magno, enjoying the clear view of the Brenta mountain range to the east during the ride, or by chairlift via Mount Spinale (2,100 meters) from Madonna.

For the first 300 meters coming down from Grotto toward Mount Spinale the skiing is leisurely and unchallenging. (The other run, straight down to Campo Carlo Magno, is almost too easy — albeit a delight for beginners.) The pace quickens after reaching Mount Spinale, however, and those not watching the markers may end up on the treacherous "Direttissima," reserved only for the bold and brave.



Pradalo, with its southern facing slopes, has a variety of runs, some going all the way to Campo Carlo Magno and others back into Madonna. It is easily reached by one of the three lifts that are within short walking distance from the town center.

The slope used by the World Cup racers, the difficult 3-Tre run, begins on top of Pancogolo at 2,227 meters, on the opposite side of the village from Mount Spinale. It is only for the most accomplished skiers.

Altogether there are five cable cars, nine chair lifts and 13 lifts in the Madonna-Campo Carlo Magno complex. There are also schools for alpine skiing, cross-country skiing and figure skating, and one can easily rent skis, boots, skates and toboggans.

Unfortunately, travel through this part of the world hasn't improved much since Charlemagne's day: the twisting 74-kilometer drive up from Trento, for example, can be harrowing in the fog. But one can, in good weather, reach Madonna in an hour by bus from Trento, the nearest major train depot. There is also bus service from Milan: the ride is about 3½ hours.

But once one gets there — whether it is the Dolomites, Apennines or the mountains of Sicily — Italy remains the best ski bargain in Europe. Most of the more than 50 hotels in Madonna (including those in Campo Carlo Magno) are in on the "Settimane Bianche" ("White

Weeks") plan, which provides a week of accommodation with full board, use of the main swimming pool and a seven-day ski pass for an unlimited number of runs. A "White Week" need not cost more than \$200.

Full board in Madonna means a full 800 Two pasta-rich meals a day, plenty of wine, two Italian deserts. Never mind that the (most of the residents, for that matter) speak German, a holdover from the pre-War I days when Madonna belonged to Austria. After all, ski is thoroughly Italian, from Capri Bianco to Capucino.

For the luxury-minded, there are four class hotels. The nicest is the Grand Hotel Alps, the core of which was once a big lodge of Austrian Emperor Franz Josef, along with the Edith, Golf Hotel and 5 Palace will run about \$500 a week with board. Coming slightly down the scale are the Bonapace, Grifone, Majestic and Spina.

The hotels Chalet del pini, La Montagna Norma do not serve meals (except a continental breakfast), and therefore are considerably cheaper. Even in the high season, La tana's price for a "White Week" is \$290, or about \$160.

For ski conditions and other information, the Madonna di Campiglio tourist office (tel: 31 026 or 42 000).



كنا فينا

# Serge Gainsbourg — Who Says He's Ugly?

by Joan Dupont

PARIS — Everything about him is calculated to provoke, from his slurred syllables to his bohemian attitude. Serge Gainsbourg — of the bloodshot, heavy-lidded eyes and saucer ears — was called a dirty man when he was 30; at 51, he is making a comeback, riding the crest of New Wave music. After 18 years away from the stage, he is at the Palace disco with Peter Tosh's reggae music and Bob Marley's singers, the "I Threes."

It's a manner of being cool about hot subjects, such as in the sex spoof duet with British actress Jane Birkin, "Je t'aime, moi non plus," "I Love You, Neither Do I"; or in his parody of the lyrics — "shebang, pow, blip, whiz" — as in "Comic Strip." He has a penchant for English titles with a twist: "Rock Around the Clock," "Lady Heroine," "Sex, Sex and Sex," "English is Cool," he says, "less guttural than French."

As far as the music is concerned, he has tried at a little bit of everything. "My subjects haven't changed that much, I still have the same obsessions, but I play with all rhythms and styles, just like Paul Klee or Picasso."

Claiming to ignore ambition — "I don't have the energy for it" — he compares his technique to that of the Japanese artist who contemplates flowers for months, then paints it in a matter of minutes. "I've had technique for 20 years, that's why I can work so fast; it took me one sleepless night in Kingston to create 'Aux Armes Et Cetera.'"

The album's title song, a reggae parody of the Marseillaise, sold more than 100,000 records and aroused French chauvinist ire. Accustomed to being loathed, Gainsbourg took the affair usually — at first, "I was inspired by Sid Vicious and 'The Sex Pistols.' 'God Save the Queen, Her Fascist Regime,' but I did think that was rather hard. I settled for the reggae version, because reggae is revolutionary. The only insolence is the use of *cetera*."

Defenders of the flag felt differently. A couple of months ago, when Gainsbourg was due to perform in Marseilles, 450 paratroopers were out mowing him, making him think twice about singing. He became the butt of racist slurs from the rightist press. "As far as anti-Semitism is concerned," wrote Gaullist Michel Droit in *Le Parisien* magazine, "everybody knows that there are those who propagate it, and others, alas, to provoke it." Battering Gainsbourg for his usage to the nation, the author of *Droit* ignored descriptions of his "drooping lips" as "greed to make a profit," his "Judaism."

"It's amazing, the public support I got after attack," says Gainsbourg. "Still, the anti-Semitism wounds me very much. As a boy dur-



ing the occupation I suffered from the yellow star that I had to wear. And I always knew it was the French, not the Germans who pined it on."

Gainsbourg traces his aggression — "my motor" — back to feeling ugly, and his taste for revolt to the classical "conflicts with my father, the man who taught me everything." His Russian-born father played jazz in cabarets, and Bach, Schumann and Chopin at home. "From the age of three months, I had great music drummed into my ears, but he wanted me to be an artist, so I went to art school at 13. Then, since art can't feed a man, he had me study architecture. When he taught me piano, I cried during every lesson. Well, so much for the flash-

back." He laughs, uncovering tobacco-stained teeth.

Close up, the legend of his ugliness fades. True, the eyes are baggy, but they have a gentle look and his low voice is warm. Only his laugh is somewhat sinister, the chortle of a man who has seen a lot of Peter Lorre films, a restless "heh-heh."

"During the tail end of the existentialist Saint-Germain-des-Près era I wrote angry songs," he explains. "In the days before the Rolling Stones, singers were supposed to be handsome, and when my father asked why I wrote such songs, I said it was because you couldn't expect me to sing love songs with my looks — heh-heh — but I was wrong. Jacques

Brel told me I would become a star the day I understood that I was a crooner; and that's the way it went. I'd still prefer to look like Montgomery Clift, though."

His break came in the '60s, when, as he says, "distortion became fashionable due to the impact of the English — the Stones and the paintings of Francis Bacon." Suddenly, all the nymphette types — Brigitte Bardot, Françoise Hardy, France Gall and Jane Birkin — wanted him to write songs for them: some wanted him for more than his songs, and so his beauty-and-beast reputation was made.

"I don't go to people, they come to me — that's my charm," says the singer whose bedside manner was inspired by Sartre's "La Nausee."

With his dadaistic flair for scandal and postwar pessimism, Gainsbourg stood apart from perspiring rock stars like Johnny Halliday and Claude Francois. "I was punk before the age," he says. "That's why I appeal to young audiences today. I have an incestuous relationship with youth."

Gainsbourg lives with three young women in a small two-story Left Bank house: Jane Birkin, her daughter Kate (from Birkin's first marriage), and Charlotte, the couple's daughter. His library shelves are laden with the works of Baudelaire, Genet, Henry Miller, Cocteau and the Marquis de Sade. He decorated the house himself; walls as well as ceilings are painted black. The den is filled

with bronze sculptures and blowups of female rumps, gifts from Jane Birkin. An unusual setting, perhaps, for raising children, but Gainsbourg, assuming his best Dr. Jekyll manner, proclaims that black is a quality, not a color. "When people ask why I live within black walls, I answer that the walls of mental hospitals are painted white, heh-heh."

Down the hall from his lair is Jane Birkin's room, every inch the nursery: a narrow bed with its patchwork silk quilt and a menagerie of stuffed and much-mended animals. These are her fetishes and traveling companions; a monkey and button-nose piglet seem to be particular favorites.

At 32, Jane Birkin looks as virginal as when she played in Michelangelo Antonioni's film "Blow-Up." 13 years ago, she speaks the same breathless Anglo-Saxon French as in "Je t'aime, moi non plus." "When you think of the fuss made over that song just 10 years ago," she exclaims. "It was banned by the radio, by the Vatican, and now Kate and Charlotte find it very funny." The heavy-breathed, erotic number made all the hit parades, was No. 1 in England, and even has a Japanese version, sung by a homosexual couple. "Yet it's almost impossible to translate," she says.

"For instance, 'Je vais et je viens entre tes reins' becomes 'I go and I come between your kidneys,'" she sighs. "Impossible."

While the couple is certainly eccentric, they are disarmingly pleasant company. Taking tea in their home is a little like a visit with Charles Addams' ghostly cartoon creatures; one feels, why they're not really so weird.

Gainsbourg's health has not been good. He suffered a heart attack at 45, but he has kept up a steady diet of barbiturates, Gitanes cigarettes and drink. He continues to stay up all night, hardly sleeps and, of course, rarely shaves. "I'm not really depressive," he says. "I just have my ups and downs."

He goes around looking bored, half asleep, and he doesn't like to be caught working, but the fact is that he just finished a book on art, to be published next year by Gallimard, and has a heavy film schedule coming up.

As an actor, he goes on location in a couple of months with Gerard Depardieu and Catherine Deneuve in Claude Berri's "Les Hommes de ma Vie." And next summer he starts shooting his own film, "Blackout," a long-cherished project that will be entirely lit by car headlights. Jane Birkin and Isabelle Adjani are booked, and he has approached Robert Mitchum and Dirk Bogarde for the male leads, but no deals have been concluded.

"I like cinema," he says, "because it groups all the disciplines: painting, architecture, color, noise, framing, writing, and rhythm. For 18 years I got along with TV and radio, but I don't know what comes next. I can't do the flash-forward."

For a man of notoriously low energy, he has moved along, and he's even looking good these days.

Serge Gainsbourg is at Le Palace, 8 rue du Faubourg Montmartre, through Dec. 30. He will be at Lyons' Palais Royal on Jan. 2 and 3 and in Brussels' Cirque Royal on Jan. 5.

# A German Who Understands Germans All Too Well

by John Vinocur

BAD PYRMONT, West Germany — Taking the waters in this well-ordered little resort, where enforced gentility reigns everywhere like a lace curtain, a retired admiral, the 80-year-old widow of a Nazi general and the former personal secretary of Konrad Adenauer, and, here alone, is an ex-con named Kurt Kohls.

The old people live in retirement institutions whose brochures are full of pictures of fountains and ancient oaks and words like confidence, elegance and exclusivity. Kohls is a "management assistant" at one of the establishments, and he eats his guests with the deference they might expect as people who have spent some of their years in the margins of history.

The group at the Senior Residence is not aware of it, but when it comes to figuring out what West Germany of the 1970s was about, how its own strength created its own confusing society, Kohls surely has his place.

From 1972 to 1974, he ran a group of companies that managed bordellos. With a prospectus as described investing in sex as putting money to the world's safest business, he attracted 330 private investors who turned over about \$8 million to him. The business went sour in 1974 and Kohls fled to Spain, Andorra, Italy and eventually to a freighter bound for Guayaquil, Ecuador. He was arrested on the deck.

His nine-month-long trial resulted in a six-year sentence for fraud, falsification and, in a case, his remarkable understanding of his fellow Germans. After two years in jail, he was released on parole at the age of 53 and came to his quiet spa to demonstrate his new belief in honesty, thrift and hard work.

If Kohls's case were just an aberration, a unique one-shot in the world of German business gravity and success, it would have no great resonance.

But West German newspapers have special investment sections full of advertisements for toxic money-making ventures that involve grain plantations in Tonga or natural-gas prospecting in Canada — and West German prosecutors' offices are full of arrest warrants or promoters who have taken the money and run.

For instance, Heiner Bransch is described as having defrauded individual investors of about 70 million with promises to build new ships. Heinz Kellermann is accused of a \$3 million swindle by selling shares in Lilolandia, a building project on Grand Canary Island. And Friedrich Brante is said to have taken nearly \$4 million from investors whom he was going to make rich by building new hotels.

The investors are not dirt farmers mailing two dollars in an envelope to a radio preacher promising new wealth. They are precisely the people whose industriousness as owners of small factories and businesses has helped create the idea that the Germans, above all, are earnest, deliberate and reliable.

"Oh, man," Kohls says with a small sigh in the middle of a long afternoon of talk. "The Germans, very special people, yes, and in a certain way a dissatisfied people."

There is this great stopped-up need for adventure, for being special. Years ago, there were uniforms and decorations and the Kaiser, and a course. Kohls's voice trails away because



Kurt Kohls, who offers his German clients a step out of the humdrum.

it is very bad form to suggest, outside your own family, that Germans found some psychic need fulfilled by Hitler.

"So," he says, starting again and grinning, "now everyone feels he is a gray little mouse. But still he wants to show how different he is from the other people, how much smarter. He wants to fly to Paraguay and tell people he went to look at his plantation. And he wanted to make a little money by investing in sex. I understood the psychology and, I admit, I played on those chords. Would you believe that this understanding of our psychology was later held against me by the prosecutor? He told me, 'You preyed on the psychological fallibilities of these people, Herr Kohls.'"

Kohls, a metalworker's son, got an early grip on the local psychology, as an amateur boxer, sportswriter, used-car salesman, then real estate agent.

Living in Ulm, the bourgeois cathedral town where Albert Einstein was born, Kohls became involved in the purchase of a property that was actually a hotel *de passe*. Rent collection was behind, so he took over the management himself.

Because prostitution is legal in West Germany, but living off its proceeds is not, Kohls merely rented space to individual prostitutes and provided them with building services and security. Then Kohls added other buildings in Constance and Kaiserslautern, until he began to feel he was something of an expert in the field. The ideal house, he says, has 25 to 30 rooms, "double that and the atmosphere suffers."

Kohls felt he understood the business so well that he could expand if he got new capital. He set up two companies, and placed newspaper ads that looked very much like the ones that continue to appear every weekend. "Build your financial future on a golden terrain that has not known crisis in a thousand years," they said.

For a little historical respectability, Kohls's heart-shaped prospectus told of how, a century ago, the women of pleasure of Magdeburg took up a public subscription to build themselves a new house and paid back their investors eight times over in one year. Kohls' tenants were nev-

er called prostitutes; the euphemism was "erohotesses."

What Kohls offered were limited partnerships in his firms. Each came under the classification of a *Kommunikationsgesellschaft* or K.G., a form of corporate organization that is not required by West German law to publish a financial statement. The cost for a partnership unit was 50,000 Deutsche marks, worth from \$15,500 to \$21,000 at the exchange rates prevailing from 1972 to 1974.

On a 50,000-mark investment, Kohls considered half as a mortgage loan with a guaranteed return of 12 percent every six months; the other half, a straight investment with a promised annual yield of 16 to 20 percent.

"The money was there, right away," Kohls says. A Swiss company managing individual investment portfolios gave him 12 million marks, he says, "not even asking for a receipt." A West German manufacturer who had sold his business for International Telephone and Telegraph Corp. on shares worth \$128 million jumped aboard.

"But mostly," Kohls says, "there was just a certain type of German who had to escape from his colorless life. I'd get these calls from people who would talk to me about 'our firm.' And people would show up at the houses and say, 'I'm a shareholder and I'm just looking around.' People were just dying to be part of something, something a little special."

Although Kohls offered his clients a step out of the humdrum, he forgot, according to the Baden-Wuerttemberg state prosecutor, to mention in his prospectus that there was a risk involved. Again and again, witnesses at Kohls' trial were asked if they had been told they were not fool-proof. Again and again the answer was no.

Some of the money they invested, according to the prosecutor, moved not into building houses of prostitution but to vague Liechtenstein companies with antiseptic but opaque names like Olympia Ag., Seatrax, Ortus and Alltrading. At one point, Kohls told his customers that the firms' assets were worth 27 million marks. Suddenly, Italian frogmen surrounded the ship on which he had booked passage in

Genoa, and the accounts of all the vague little companies were next to empty.

What had happened, Kohls says, was beyond his control. First, he believes that acceptance of birth control pills in West Germany cut down on his clientele. Then there was a slump in the construction business that required some private loans made by contractors be repaid more quickly than planned.

"I'm not a criminal type," Kohls says. "I nev-

er planned to defraud anybody." But the prosecutor called Kohls a pimp hiding behind an investment prospectus, a dupe of honest Germans. "He had no sense of humor," Kohls says.

Now Kohls works at the Senior Residence, talking patiently with its residents and explaining to callers how they can buy its condominium units.

Until his parole ends in four years, he really does not think it is a good idea to talk about his

plans. These days he likes to sit in Bad Pyrmont's cafes and look at the Germans. He watches the neat clothes, listens to the occasional voices and surveys their long, silent stares. When a visitor returns to the question about what he plans to do next, Kohls does not turn his head to reply.

"Look at them," he says. "Just look at them all."

©1979 The New York Times

### "WEEKEND"

appears every  
**FRIDAY**

For information and costs of advertising, contact the International Herald Tribune office in your country:

Paris: Sophie Despreux  
Tel: 747.12.65.

London: Terry Cooper  
Tel: 242 51 73.

Buenos Aires: Flannery  
Tel: 538 25 53.

Amsterdam: Alfons Grim  
Tel: 26 36 15.

Athens: J.C. Rasmussen  
Tel: 361 83 97/360 24 21.

Frankfurt: L. Göttinger  
Tel: 28 36 78.

Lausanne: Marshall Walter  
Tel: 29 58 94.

New York: Sandy O'Hara  
Tel: 752 58 90.

Rome: Antonio Sambrotta  
Tel: 679 34 37.

Moscow: A. Urakoff Samarin  
Tel: 453 33 06.

Stockholm: Peter Kervig  
Tel: (08) 51 68 70.

Hong Kong: C. Chaney  
Tel: 5 - 230077.

Ulsan: Rita Ambar  
Tel: 672793 & 662544

## weekend

RESTAURANTS AND NIGHT CLUBS  
FRANCE

### LES 2 MEILLEURES SOIrees DE PARIS

NOUVELLE SUPER-REVUE  
"Allez Lido"

**LIDO**  
20:30 DINNER DANCING 17:00 show first show 2nd  
22:30 0H 45  
LA REVUE

WATUJI

**MOULIN ROUGE**  
20:30 DINNER DANCING 17:00 show first show 2nd  
22:30 0H 45  
LA REVUE

### San Francisco

RESTAURANT  
Traditional French and International cuisine every day.  
7 all inclusive menus, from \$8 to \$110 P/s  
(tax, service and "a la carte" wine included)

**golden gate**

Bar and "Bistro"  
CALIFORNIA HOTEL  
16 Rue de Berri, 75008 Paris.  
Reservation 359.93.00.

### MAISON PRUNIER

TRAKTOR  
500.89.12  
RESTAURANT - FISH SHOP  
16, Avenue Victor-Hugo, Paris-16<sup>e</sup>

### CALAVADOS

720-31-39  
720-21-76  
Joe Turner - LOS LATINOS  
Bar - Restaurant  
Lunches, Dinners & Suppers.  
SEAFOOD SPECIALTIES  
40 Ave. Pierre 1<sup>er</sup>-de-Sarthe  
(Corner Hotel George V)  
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT-A la Carte.  
Reserve for New Year's Eve  
DINNER "A LA CARTE" - DANCE

### Old Timers Club

If you are in Germany  
please pay a visit to the  
**Old Timers Club**  
14 Ringstrasse, Altona, Hamburg, Germany.  
The German Embassy Club.  
We accept credit cards.

### TO PLACE YOUR AD

CALL YOUR NEAREST  
INTERNATIONAL  
HERALD TRIBUNE  
REPRESENTATIVE.

List in the  
Classified Section

### WHEN I'M IN PARIS..... 花江 SINCE 1927

NEVER MISS THE  
**HANAFUSA** STEAK HOUSE OF JAPAN  
COOKED BEFORE YOUR VERY EYES BY OUR EXPERTS  
©PAPAGE DE LA PETITE POUCHETTE 81 (page 18 of 6 columns) 226 22 28



# Munich Celebrates 200 Years of British Art

by John Dornberg

MUNICH — French art connoisseurs of the 18th century were said to be highly skeptical about English Art. They practically denied its existence, saying that the English dampness and fog must have stifled aesthetic feeling and sensitivity.

Granted, it was an era when the Channel was more a moat dividing two armed camps and relations between Paris and London were at their worst.

But just how wrong the French critics were in their assessment is currently being demonstrated in Munich's Haus der Kunst, host and cosponsor, with The British Council, of the vast representative exhibition "Two Centuries of British Painting — 1680-1880."

The show, which continues until Jan. 27, is under the patronage of Queen Elizabeth II and West German President Karl Carstens. Intended as a historic sampler, it includes more than 380 canvases, lithographs, etchings and engravings on loan from leading private collectors and museums in the United Kingdom, the United States and Europe. Private lenders include Queen Elizabeth II, the dukes of Norfolk, Northumberland and Hamilton, London's Society of Dilettanti and Lord Brownlow.

Among the more than 75 contributing museums are the Tate Gallery, London's National Gallery, the Louvre, New York's Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Cleveland Museum of Art, the Harvard College Library, Yale's Center for British Art, the Kunsthau of Zurich and Vienna's Kunsthistorisches Museum.

To be sure, there have been other exhibitions of British art on the Continent during the past decade, but most have been devoted to individual painters or genres. With the exception of the 1975 Pittura Inglese show in Milan's Palazzo Reale, there has been nothing as ambitious or comprehensive anywhere.

Naturally, the great English masters — Thomas Gainsborough, William Hogarth and

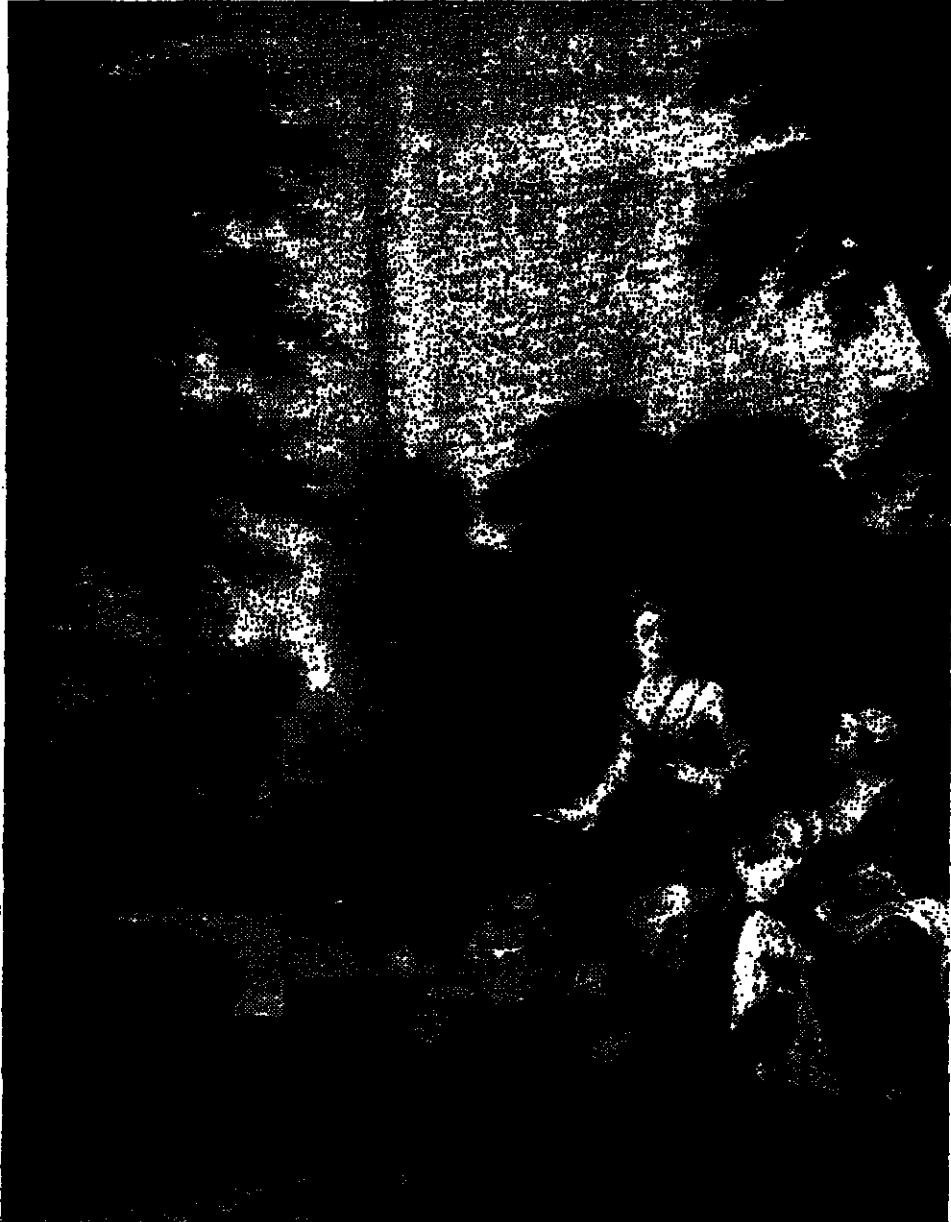
J.M.W. Turner — are well represented. There are no fewer than 36 Turner canvases, among them his finest landscapes from tours of the Continent and such series as the "River Scenery of Europe" and the "Rivers of France," all of which demonstrate his highly original, almost visionary perception of color and light.

But even more significant, in a sense, is the introduction to 124 other British painters of the late 17th, the 18th and 19th centuries whose work is less well known to Europeans and, let's face it, Americans. Among them are William Blake, as imaginative an illustrator as he was a writer and poet; John Constable; John Sell Cotman, Alexander Cozens and his son John; Johann Heinrich Fussli (who changed his name to Henry Fuseli when he left his native Zurich for London in 1763); William Hunt; Joshua Reynolds and Samuel Palmer.

The inclusion of James Whistler in the exhibi-



"Mariana" by John Everett Millais.



"The Fishing Party" by William Hogarth (1697-1764), now in Munich.

tion — with six etchings and two canvases, among them "Nocturne in Black and Gold" — may come as a surprise to American visitors who regard the artist, born in Lowell, Mass., as one of their own. The British claim is based on the fact that he settled in London in 1859, at the age of 25, and lived there for the rest of his life, until 1903.

The arrangement of the show in sections that are neither chronological nor stylistic is instructively unorthodox. One, for example, is devoted to the "Grand Tour" of Italy that seems to have been almost obligatory for 18th-century British painters. Another focuses on the devotion to mythological, Biblical and figurative themes among English painters visiting Rome. A third is "British Artists Traveling in Europe in the 19th Century."

The section of special interest and appeal to Munich is devoted to art dealing with the English-style garden as a landscaping departure from the geometric, artificially conceived parks

of the palaces, castles and mansions so popular in continental Europe.

The Haus der Kunst on Prinzregentenstrasse faces Munich's own Englischer Garten, twice as large as New York's Central Park. It was laid out and designed in 1789 by one Benjamin Thompson, a Tory expatriate from Woburn, Mass., who left America for England in 1776, then put himself in the service of the Duke of Bavaria as Munich's first chief of police, was knighted here and given a peerage with the name of Count Rumford, choosing the name from Rumford, N. H., where his wife had been born.

For those with a good command of German, I recommend the exhibition catalog with its excellent plates, authoritative essays and explanations by leading British art historians and background details on the artists. The cost is 25 Deutsche marks (about \$14). The admission fee is 5 DM (\$2.90). The exhibition is open daily, except Mondays, from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

## Learning to Cook in France Takes More than Just Brains

by Nancy Beth Jackson

PARIS — Barbara Gekas, a doctor's wife from Maryville, Tenn., paid \$1,500 for a two-week packaged tour here that gave her the opportunity to scale fish, skin rabbits and peel potatoes. All because she wanted to cook like a French housewife.

Foreigners, particularly Americans, flock to Paris to study at the stainless steel font of haute cuisine. Some, like a middle-aged, English-speaking Canadian find the kitchen culture shock hard to stomach. That woman recently stalked out midway through her six-week course because she thought the chef didn't wash his hands often enough.

But for most people, says Anne Willan, founder of La Varenne cooking school, the object of a short course (one to six weeks) is to discover that French cooking is not something strange and different but "something fun they can go home and try."

French cooking, however, is strange and different for Americans who have grown up in the frozen food section, who never saw a jewel-like radish or whole rabbit before wandering through French markets and who grow slightly nauseous at the mention of brains in brown sauce.

"The French do take a different attitude toward cooking," Mrs. Willan admits. "It has more structure; it is more intellectual. Only the French have sorted out sauces into categories."

Foreigners may enroll to become sauciers, but they soon discover alarming aspects in the cuisine, such as leanings towards sweetbreads and animal organs of disturbing shapes and consistencies. And that mastering French cooking means far more than catching Julia Child's act on educational television.

It means receiving a fish, fowl or animal in the live or recently dead state and performing what might be considered an autopsy to ready it for the table, all to guarantee freshness.

For North Americans who generally see chickens as breasts and thighs in plastic trays, a total immersion in French culinary practices is a jolt. The five women in Mrs. Gekas's group encountered one surprise after another.

"Back home, all of the ingredients are ready to cook. You get the gibbards in a sack in the carcass," said Mary-Ann Markus, a Canadian and the only professional cook on the tour.

Sitting together in their hotel bar after an evening class, the women needed only the slightest prodding to recount their kitchen shocks. Some good — like the skillful presentation of fare — others disturbing — like the blood and guts on the counter top.

"Today we did a wild hare that had just been caught. We skinned the creature. Oh, the blood was everywhere," piped up Marion Hinesey, a retired teacher from Kew-Forest, N.Y. Mrs. Gekas explored foreign cuisines aboard cruise ships. "It was very good, but it was done so skillfully, so beautifully."

Barbara Gekas winced at the tale: "I'm glad I

missed it. The thought is enough of a shock for me. I offered the chef a few francs the other day to clean the fish for me. I started at two and got up to 10, but he said it wasn't enough. And then there was the duck. For someone with a weak stomach like me."

The women mutinied when it came to cleaning the duck and passed the task on to the post-graduate cooking student-interpreter — who holds a Ph.D. in French literature.

Their misadventures in the kitchen might bring them shared chortles in the last days of their stay, but more serious complaints had surfaced at first. Bone weary from jet lag, they started classes the day after they arrived. They were thrown immediately into an intensive course of daily demonstrations and practical classes, the latter at night. "We were exhausted," Mary-Ann Markus says. "Our first impressions were not very fair."

And then they had to sort themselves out, not only as a tour group but as five strangers who had answered small travel ads or written to Julia Child for recommendations and found themselves bumping around in a kitchen smaller than many American women have at home. A kitchen, they all agreed even after cementing a working relationship, is a most private place.

The metric system was another hurdle. Mrs. Gekas sidestepped it. "It was chaotic, so I'm cheating — and it makes a difference."

When they set out on their cooking adventure, none had felt like a neophyte in the kitchen. "Thirty years in the kitchen prepares you to cook," right? Virginia Laport from Buffalo, N.Y., said. But by the end of the two weeks, they weren't so sure and were longing to stay another week or more.

With the time and money, students can stay longer. Cordon Bleu, the grand old lady of Parisian cooking schools, prefers enrollments of at least 12 weeks and allows shorter periods only in the summer or by special arrangement. It hosts no tours. La Varenne also has extended courses, and the fees vary accordingly. Whatever the course length, instruction at such Parisian schools doesn't come cheap. Tuition ranges from \$125 to \$500 a week, depending on the program. One woman from Atlanta figures her three Cordon Bleu terms cost her \$5,000.

But instead of carping about expenses or sauces or sanitation, the five-woman tour group waxed on and on about French markets, French restaurants, French chefs, French cooking. Little French words like "en" were slipping into their conversation, and the way they talked about "the man from Maxim's," you would have thought the pastry chef was their next-door neighbor.

All thoughts of the visiting the Eiffel Tower or touring Louvre scraped from their heads as they raced off into a world of croissants, clarified butter and crushed lobster claws. Was it worth the money, the jetlag, and the culture shock? Not a "non" among them.

"There are good cooking schools in the states," said June Replogle of Buffalo. "But this Paris thing is like going to the home office."

## An Answer to Sunday Afternoons

by Anatole Broyard

NEW YORK — "Most people marry for unconscious reasons," said a friend of mine who is a psychotherapist, "and that's one of the difficulties. Not knowing why they did it in the first place, they're always wondering whether they should stay married."

I don't have this difficulty. I know exactly why I married. It was because of an ironing board.

I can see it now, after 17 years. It had X-shaped aluminum legs and a muslin-covered pad that was patterned with burn marks. It stood in the middle of my apartment like an announcement, an uncanny visitor.

I had gone to Europe for the summer and the girl I was seeing at the time had asked me if she could live in my apartment while I was away. She shared a small, airless place with another girl.

My apartment was purposefully bare, a machine for living, as Le Corbusier said, or for not living. It was so stripped down that you could feel the absence of things, like a repressed question. But when I came back from Europe in September, I opened the door to find, in the dead center of the room, an ironing board.

The girl was not there. The apartment was a single large room with a skylight and the late afternoon sun filtered down with a painter's clarity. I dropped my luggage and sat on the bed. My head was filled with Old Masters and cathedrals and they all fell away before the reality of that ironing board.

Bookcases, bamboo blinds, captains' chairs, a table made of a door, a box spring and a mattress: That was my apartment, a geometry of austerity. An empty canvas, now suddenly figured by this grotesque object, this pterodactyl, this skinny, ugly, suffering shape that spoke to me of home and family and mother and brought tears to my eyes.

How frivolous, how arty Europe was next to the ironing board of my past and future, of my Americanism. What if I were to put my life on this board and iron it out? Would it have that clean smell of things dried in the sun and pressed by hand?

I was tired of climbing stairs behind girls. There was too much time for second thoughts drinking in a Greenwich Village bar with a group of people. The girl I was with — not the girl who owned the ironing board — said, "I'm too tired," and I picked her up and ran away from the others with her in my arms.

That's bachelor life, running with a girl in your arms, hurrying nowhere, a heavy freedom, a tension between hello and goodbye. Someone said that French writers fall exhausted into the arms of the church, and I think that marriage was my church, or at least a substitute for the one I had lost.

I needed something to turn to on Sundays. If I had no God, I would settle for a fallen angel. Sunday afternoon, especially, was serious. It was a time when one felt "the dark encroachment of that old catastrophe," as a poet put it. By Sunday afternoon, I was all played out. I turned around and looked back over the week

with moralizing eyes. Those quiet, empty hours were filled with a sense of anticlimax.

It seemed to me that bachelor life was an arpeggio of anticlimaxes and I thought I would get married and have instead one grand sonorous anticlimax, like a chord struck on an organ, an anticlimax profound enough to stand as a philosophical statement. I would settle down to a rhythm, like waves lapping gently on a shore, or a church bell tolling in the night. I would have breakfast with the same person every morning. Yes, marriage was the answer to Sunday afternoons, for the lull after lunch, that breaks the back of the day, that time between waking and sleeping when you come to a dead stop and ask yourself why you should ever start again. If you have a wife, you can comfort yourself with symmetry, or play a dialectic. At the very least, you're ashamed to lie down and cry in her presence.

How do you go about getting married? I was never good at mechanical things. I had developed a trained incapacity, as Veblen called it, for simple procedures. I knew, of course, that I had to get a license and a blood test to determine whether I was sanguine enough to live legally with another person, but I had no idea who I wanted to perform the ceremony.

I did not want a judge or a justice of the peace. While I was not actively religious, it seemed to me that marriage was a religious act, a crucifixion and a resurrection rolled into one. I consulted with the bride and we decided on a minister.

A friend who was an assistant professor in a university suggested a minister who taught theology and drama there. He also wrote drama



criticism for a religious journal. These seemed to me to be appropriate qualifications.

When I met him, though, he seemed too young to marry us. He was quite sophisticated for a minister, smoking a cigarette and lounging back in his chair. After asking some rather intellectual questions about the nature of our beliefs, he wanted to know whether we wished to amend

the marriage service, to add any modifications or emendations of our own designing.

I thought of barefoot marriages and topless marriages and marriages on television. I thought of expressions such as, "We propose to respect one another's space or privacy or integrity," and said no, we would take the service as it was. Would we prefer to have him officiate in a

dark suit such as the one he was wearing or in his vestments? We chose the vestments.

The ceremony took place in a duplex apartment that belonged to the parents of a friend. When the minister arrived, I led him upstairs to a bedroom where he put on his vestments. After he was invested, he jogged down the stairs so athletically that a shower of dandruff shook down onto his shoulders.

I was upset by this, and I wondered what to do about it. While the minister was very casual, I did not feel free to dust off his shoulders. I considered slapping him on the back as a means of dislodging the dandruff and discarded the idea as impractical. In the end, I was married by a minister with dandruff on his vestments.

It flattered the ceremony for me. It symbolized, I thought, the general flakiness, the sociological fallout, of the age. I was being married by a drama critic with dandruff on his shoulders and what I really wanted was Louise, Andrews, the Charles Cathedral, music by Bach, poetry by Donne and Herbert and Crashaw, philosophy by Aquinas and a painting of the ceremony by the Master of Avignon.

I did not see the situation with an ironic eye. For the moment, I had put irony behind me. I was filled instead with moral indignation, one of the luxuries of the married man.

In spite of everything, the marriage held up. While we have worn out several ironing boards, we still have pretty good Sunday afternoons. Sometimes, when the children are out playing and the light comes in the window in a certain way, I think at my wife I wonder why she married. One of these days I'll have to ask her.

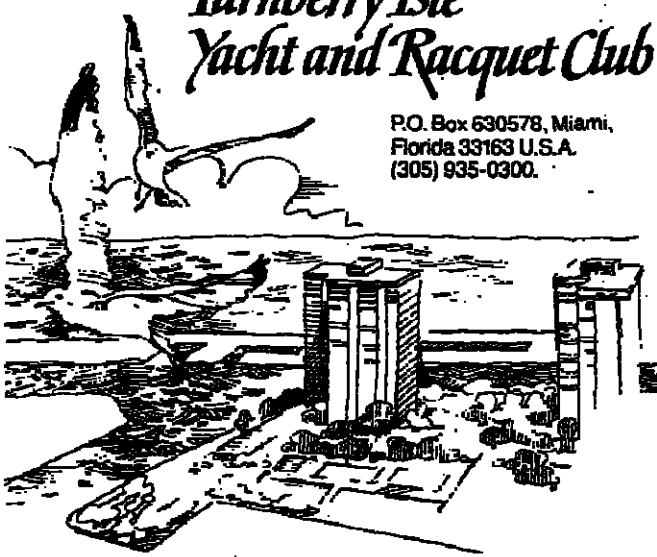
©1979 The New York Times

## INTERNATIONAL REAL ESTATE

Golf Course, Tennis Courts, Health Spa, Marina, Elegant Club. Apartments from \$140,000 to \$600,000.

Turnberry Isle Yacht and Racquet Club

P.O. Box 630578, Miami, Florida 33163 U.S.A. (305) 935-0300.



This is not intended as a full statement. For complete details refer to the prospectus or related documents available to purchasers.

### Buying real estate in the PRINCIPALITY OF MONACO

Is a secure investment.

For all information contact:

A.G.E.D.I.

(J. de Basse, President)

L'ASTORIA (5TH FLOOR),

26 bis, Blvd. Princesse-Charlotte, Monte-Carlo,

Principality of Monaco.

Tel.: (93) 50.66.00. Telex: 479417 MC.

Free documentation upon request.

### Invest in Canadian Property.

Begin small. Start with one or more of the luxury residential suites in Queen Elizabeth Towers, right in the heart of Ottawa, Canada's capital city. And get a guaranteed income of up to 8% for a full ten years. Prices range from \$40,000 to \$120,000, with 50% cash. Your suite in this magnificent building will almost certainly grow more valuable with each passing year. Invest in Canada now. The time is right. The place is right. The builder and guarantor is Tridel Corporation, one of the largest real estate developers in North America.

TRIDEL

For more information, write to: Tridel Corporation, 4820 Dufferin Street, Downsview, Ontario M3H 5P9 Canada. Phone: (416) 661-9290 • Telex: 0623498

## Isaiah Berlin

(Continued from Page 7W)

century originators of Zionism, who has Berlin's obvious sympathies:

"Moses Hess was not, like Hegel or Marx, a historical thinker of genius who broke with previous tradition, perceived relationships hitherto unnoticed (or at least not clearly described) imposed his vision on mankind, and transformed the categories in terms of which human beings think of their situation, their past and their destiny. But neither did he suffer from the defects of these despotic system-builders. He was intellectually (as indeed in every other respect) a man of complete integrity and did not, for any psychological or tactical reason, try to force the facts into some preconceived dogmatic pattern."

The message here is clear. Berlin has waged a long battle against those dogmatists or moralists, like Marx, who have perceived life in terms of a single purposeful struggle. In one of his most famous works of literary criticism (or philosophical inquiry), "The Hedgehog and the Fox" (1954), Berlin cast his vote for the broadly based, pluralistic historicism of Leo Tolstoy.

"Personally, I like works of literature which are about the whole of experience, not just one corner of it," he said recently. Berlin has always identified with such pluralists, or foxes, as Aristotle, Herzer, Goethe, Joyce, Tolstoy, Diderot. He has been a little frightened of Plato, Dante, Rousseau, Marx, Dostoevsky and Wagner. Hedgehogs, he believes, hurt people. Dostoevsky he views as "a terrible kind of liberator-oppressor."

Berlin, in accord with the gentlemanly way he has led his own life, has persisted in the theme that there is no single, absolute answer to the question of how men should live or organize

themselves. Pluralism is of the essence. Frequently human beings seek different goals that are incompatible.

Those who purport to know the certain way inevitably are tyrants. They are the "terrible simplifiers," the "ruthless fanatics" and "great despotic organizers" who often insist that their way is backed by the irresistible forces of history. However, there is something hedgehog-like about Berlin's own perseverance in maintaining that the one thing he knows is that there is no one big thing.

Some supporters have seen Berlin's philosophical work as a long battle against the facile application of inadequate concepts or models in the field of human studies. Admittedly this may be viewed as an entirely rational and worthy cause. And yet, as I have indicated earlier, I have found this wanting. Instead of showing us the way, he has simply raised warning flags.

Clearly I had been hoping for something more substantial. As Sir Isaiah himself wrote in his splendid introduction to "Four Essays on Liberty" (1969): "I am well aware of how much more needs to be done, especially on the issue of free will, the solution of which seems to me to require a set of new conceptual tools, a break with traditional terminology, which no one, so far as I know, has yet been able to provide."

His own awareness of the problem had led me to expect such a philosophical breakthrough from Sir Isaiah. Certainly if he did not have the capacity, who did? I had hoped there would be more of the prophet and ultimately less of the bon vivant in him.

John Stuart Mill, Berlin noted, "had scarcely any prophetic gift. Unlike his contemporaries,

Marx or de Tocqueville, he had no vision of what the 20th century would bring, neither of the political and social consequences of industrialization, nor of the discovery of the strength of irrational and unconscious factors in human behavior, nor of the terrifying techniques to which this knowledge has led and is leading."

Berlin is a master at dissecting the ideas held by thinkers since Niccolò Machiavelli. Seldom can he be faulted on tracing their ideological origins. But Berlin never suggests where our own ideas, that is the ideals shared by many of us living on both sides of the Atlantic, could be headed. I believe there still is time for him to address himself to the question: What are the viable philosophic paths open to man?

It is perfectly understandable that he rejects the notion of any clearly discernible final goal for man. But where does that leave us, except floundering chaotically amidst conflicting social and political objectives? Instead of confronting the central issue facing philosophy in our era, Sir Isaiah has skirted it.

Sir Isaiah never hints as to how man might strengthen the pluralism of values and opinions he treasures so highly. As he has made clear in his writings, the historic process of the evolution of ideology need not be unintelligible.

It is, in part, the unwillingness of thinkers and philosophers like Sir Isaiah Berlin to provide the illumination that has led the young to seek of the Rev. Moon, the authoritarians such as Herbert Marcuse, or the mystically inclined such as Ouspensky. Why is it that one of the most gifted minds of our time has failed, or refuses, to light up the road just ahead?

©1979 by Yurick Blumenfeld



## Decade's Worries Spilling Into '80s

LONDON, Dec. 27 (AP-DJ) — Placable inflation and steadily rising energy costs dominated the decade now ending and hold out prospects for the 1980s.

The age of cheap oil ended abruptly and sent the world reeling to the worst economic slump in years. Sharply higher oil prices, bought misery to many homes, hit motorists and sent up costs of food in practically every manufactured product.

And with the latest brutal increases in the cost of crude oil, the International Monetary Fund, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development and the N. Economic Commission for Europe, foresee rising inflation, unemployment and business stagnation continuing well into the 1980s.

In Western Europe, West Germany and Switzerland remained bulwarks of economic stability during the decade. But Britain declined steadily as a world economic power despite increasing flows of North Sea oil and gas.

### How the Decade Began

The decade began quietly enough. True, governments complained of persistent inflation and tried various nostrums that seemed to have little effect.

And there were rumblings in foreign exchanges that spilled over into major bullion markets.

But the price of gold was only about \$35 an ounce, thanks to the Bretton Woods agreement that bound the United States to buy at that price whatever bullion was offered. This tied the dollar to the precious metal and made it the benchmark for all free currencies.

## Japan Makes 1st Enriched Uranium Ore

TOKYO, Dec. 27 (AP-DJ) — Japan's first enriched uranium usable in light-water reactors was produced at a Japanese pilot plant, the Atomic Energy Agency announced yesterday.

The announcement said that about 300 kilograms of enriched uranium was turned out from 1,000 centrifugal units at the pilot plant in Ningyotoge in Okayama prefecture (state) in western Japan.

The amount, though small, is enough to operate for three days an atomic-powered electric power generating plant with a capacity of one million kilowatts, it said.

Uranium mined in Ningyotoge was used for the production, it added.

The announcement indicated that this was the first step for Japan to become independent from foreign-enriched uranium.

Japan has been depending entirely on imports, primarily from the United States to meet its need for uranium fuel for nuclear power reactors.

The announcement said that the Ningyotoge pilot plant will have about 7,000 centrifugal separators operating by the autumn of 1981 to produce the nuclear fuel necessary to operate a one-million kilowatt nuclear reactor for eight months.

## China Increases Foreign Trade 26.7% in Year

From Agency Dispatches  
PEKING, Dec. 27 — China's 1979 foreign trade through Dec. 22 was a record \$28.64 billion, up 26.7 percent from a year earlier, the Foreign Trade Ministry said today.

It reported exports of \$13.43 billion and imports of \$15.21 billion, leaving a trade deficit of \$1.78 billion.

The announcement gave no breakdown by countries, but Peking diplomatic sources said Japan undoubtedly retained its position as China's leading foreign trade partner with a two-way exchange of goods valued at well over \$5 billion.

The United States and West Germany were about tied for second place, with the two-way trade of both countries with China near \$2 billion.

The ministry said China's major imports were machinery, chemical fertilizers and raw materials for textile production, including cotton.

Chinese imports of U.S. cotton rose to a record 1.7 million bales this year.

Separately, Sun Suochang, head of the U.S. trade section in China's Foreign Trade Ministry, said that U.S. barriers to Chinese goods must be lowered. While Sino-American trade has been making rapid headway over recent years, the unbalanced balance for China has been widening. If this remains unchanged, he said, it will be impossible for China to maintain a rapid expansion of two-way trade.

"If the U.S. wishes to trade with China, it is imperative that barriers restricting China's exports to the U.S. be lowered. This will strengthen our ability to purchase U.S. products," Mr. Sun said in an article for the official foreign trade magazine.

## France, Saudis Set Accord on Oil Sales

PARIS, Dec. 27 (AP-DJ) — France and Saudi Arabia have concluded a major oil-supply contract covering the next three years, Saudi Arabia's Oil Minister Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani said today after a meeting with President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing. Mr. Yamani did not give any details of the accord.

He also denied reports that his government had decided to raise its oil price by \$2 a barrel in February. "No decision has been taken," he said.

## Venezuela Plans Oil Rise

CARACAS, Dec. 27 (Reuters) — Venezuela has decided to raise the price of its oil and will announce the extent of the increase before year's end, President Luis Herrera Campins confirmed today.

Japan's shipping lines will get additional government subsidies



"The ideal schedule"

PRIVATE JET SERVICES  
JET AVIATION  
8058 Zandvoort Airport Tel. 01 814 2002  
Telex 59820 pjet ch 24-hours service

## Despite Several Remaining Risks

### Businessmen Invading Rhodesia

SALISBURY, Dec. 27 (AP-DJ) — After seven years of guerrilla war that took more than 20,000 lives, this southern African land has at last a ceasefire. Now it is seeing a new kind of invasion: the businessmen are coming.

Major hotels, half-empty just a few months ago, are jammed. Every rental car in town is spoken for. Foreigners in business suits are being eyed warily by war-weary locals, some dressed in combat fatigues and hobbling on crutches.

But there is plenty of reason for caution. Despite the truce signed in London last week, armed clashes in the countryside continue. Simply informing all the scattered guerrilla groups of the agreement presents a difficult problem, and overcoming their skepticism is another. A 1,200-member Commonwealth force sent by Britain is lightly armed and can only monitor the ceasefire, not enforce it.

### Election to Be Held

Moreover, an election still must be held in Rhodesia. Many business people worry that a political victory by the former guerrilla leader Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe could lead to widespread nationalizations of industry that would drive away further investment and the remaining educated whites.

Despite these risks, business interest in Rhodesia is running high. Real-estate values are climbing. The influx of whites has slowed greatly. Millions of dollars held in bank accounts in Britain have been freed, and investment interest is especially strong there.

Above all, the United Nations Security Council has formally lifted the trade embargo it imposed after the British colony declared independence un-

der a white-minority government 14 years ago. The five black nations that border Rhodesia stated this week their intention to resume trade with it. For the United States, all this represents both an economic and a diplomatic success.

### Businessmen Expect Benefits

Zambia had been threatening to turn to Cuba for military aid as a result of raids by Rhodesian government troops, who destroyed vital railway bridges in Zambia to prevent guerrilla infiltration.

Zaire, too, is dependent on rail access to the sea through Zambia and Rhodesia.

Businessmen expect many benefits aside from wider markets. As one prominent Salisbury banker put it, "the middleman will vanish and many companies will save 10 percent easily. Transport costs will come down because we'll no longer have to ship in circuitous fashion. And finally, the ability to easily obtain spare parts and machinery will help us compete."

Union Carbide's subsidiary here, which is believed to control about 60 percent of Rhodesia's big chrome-export business, is expected to be able to market directly to the United States. Metals traders say that availability of the high-quality Rhodesian chrome will mean savings for U.S. producers of stainless steel.

One thing that encourages many businessmen is the success that some foreign subsidiaries had while operating under international economic sanctions and wartime conditions.

Not everyone shares the enthusiasm. Many have seen hopes dashed before. The long war, a struggle marked by many atrocities, engendered bitter animosities. Tribal and political factionalism further divides the populace.

## Consumers Disagree on 'Floor' Price

### Cocoa Exporters May Seek Support Fund

LONDON, Dec. 27 (AP-DJ) — Major cocoa-producing countries might set up their own fund to support cocoa prices following their failure last month to agree on joint price-support action with consumer nations.

Earlier this month, members of the 10-nation cocoa producers' alliance announced that they had agreed on a minimum sales price for the commodity, but they are not saying what the price is. Many analysts believe this could be the first step to formation of a price-support facility similar to the "Bogota Fund" established by coffee producers.

In November, talks in Geneva failed to reach a new international cocoa agreement because of strong

differences between producers and consumers on the price levels the accord would seek to defend.

Producers are particularly upset over the refusal of consumers to agree on a "floor" price that they can deem adequate, particularly after the downward pressure that three seasons of cocoa surpluses has brought on prices. Though consumers were willing to write a \$1-a-pound floor price into the accord, producers led by the Ivory Coast demanded \$1.20.

### \$200 Million

Some consumers suspect that the producers' stance could represent a change of policy. Cocoa-watchers observed that if a new agreement is not reached to replace the expiring world agreement, producers would receive about \$200 million from the London-based International Cocoa Organization, which administers the pact.

The money constitutes the current agreement's buffer stock fund, which was raised from levies on international cocoa trading since 1975. The money has never been spent to buy cocoa because the pact's floor level, recently 65 cents a pound, has been consistently below levels on the world market. Cocoa

currently is quoted at about \$1.40 a pound.

The possibility that this money could form the basis of a cocoa fund administered by producers has occurred to growing nations. Analysts say that the earliest it would be made available is during the second quarter of 1980 if a new agreement failed to emerge from recent negotiations.

The existing agreement ends on March 31. Extensions totaling a further 18 months from that time are possible if producers consent.

For the moment, however, producers are seeking to establish their minimum support price by more closely aligning their export policies. The producers, a Ghanaian source said, were looking for "favorable" prices. But he added that "no figure has been given."

The source said that cocoa prices have risen in recent days partly because "the Ivory Coast has been stockpiling cocoa," but he added that "Ghana hasn't done any business at all."

If the producers do set up a support fund, they are bound to meet a strong reaction from consumers. According to one consumer-country representative, "it would be a nail

## Commodities Commission Member Seeking to Bar Public Transcripts

By Jerry Knight

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 (WP) — A member of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission says he is preparing a lawsuit against his fellow commissioners to keep them from making public the transcripts of confidential commission meetings.

At issue in the dispute is whether the CFTC — or any other federal regulatory agency — must make public its internal deliberations. The commission member who is bringing the suit, David Gartner, said yesterday that he feared the effectiveness of the regulatory process would be threatened if transcripts and tape recordings of closed-door CFTC meetings were released.

### Subcommittee Subpoena

Earlier this month, a Senate subcommittee investigating attempts to corner the market in farm commodities subpoenaed commission records dealing with potential manipulation of commodity markets. The subcommittee, headed by Sen. Max Baucus, D-Mont., asked the CFTC for information about any instances in which a small group of specu-

tors controlled 80 percent or more of the supply of wheat, corn, soybeans, cattle and hogs.

Over Mr. Gartner's objections, the CFTC voted 3-to-1 to give the subcommittee confidential information naming the investors who owned huge holdings of commodities, as well as transcripts of CFTC meetings at which the holdings were discussed.

Mr. Gartner said yesterday that he has hired his own lawyer to challenge the commission's action because there is no legal precedent for making public the internal deliberations of a federal regulatory agency. Mr. Gartner said he was concerned that members of federal regulatory agencies would be reluctant to discuss their opinions, even during executive sessions, if their comments could be made public later.

## Despite Crisis, U.S. Companies Forestalling Write-Offs on Iran

NEW YORK, Dec. 27 (AP-DJ) — Despite months of estrangement between the United States and Iran, many U.S. companies have decided against taking write-offs to reflect their Iranian losses.

Instead, they are preferring to wait out the current crisis in the hope that relations will improve, or that some losses can be recovered through negotiations with Tehran.

Some other companies are not quite so optimistic. They already have written off their Iranian losses or are planning to do so and many have filed suits to recover losses. But a few companies with Iranian operations have escaped unharmed.

### No Write-Offs

Banker International Corp. of Orange, Calif., for instance, still has oil-well equipment in Iran but does not expect to take any write-offs, said Frank Scott, a vice president. The supplier of petroleum and mining products and services has a "total exposure" in Iran of about \$1.5 million in receivables and inventory, down from \$3.8 million reported in January.

General Motors said that it has not done anything conclusive about its Iranian affiliate, in which it has a 45-percent stake. The automaker said it is not shipping any more parts to the operation, and has not received any replies to queries about whether the plant is still making cars and trucks. But GM was told earlier this year by the Tehran government that it wanted the company to stay in Iran and continue its holding.

U.S. oil companies reported that their interests in the former petroleum-producing consortium, Iranian Oil Participants Ltd., were "in limbo."

Although most oil companies in the group do not have significant physical assets remaining in Iran, members of the consortium claim that the Tehran government owes them for cash advanced to National Iranian Oil Co. as operating expenses. Negotiations still are under way to have the funds returned.

Some companies insist that all is not lost in Iran. Exxon, which has a 25-percent interest valued at \$7-to-\$8 million in an oil plant near Tehran,

said that the plant continues to operate and the company still receives its share of the profit. "Nobody has taken any action to deprive us of our share," an Exxon spokesman stated.

But many companies have not been so fortunate. Sedco Inc., a Dallas oil and natural gas producer that performed extensive contract drilling, pipeline construction and ship-repair work in Iran prior to the revolution, says that it has suffered "substantial losses."

Sedco made a provision for losses in Iran of \$50 million, after taxes, for the fiscal year ended June 30. As a result, Sedco posted a loss for the year of \$38.1 million on revenue of \$391.5 million.

The Iranian situation was a major factor behind the loss of nearly \$2 million that Harnischfeger Corp., of Milwaukee, Wis., posted for fiscal 1979 ended Oct. 31. Early in January, the Iranian government canceled \$20 million of construction-

equipment orders that were en route to the country. In addition, Harnischfeger canceled an additional \$10 million in Iranian orders on its books.

### U.S. Bars Iran Credit

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 (AP) — The Treasury Department said yesterday that its order freezing Iran's assets under United States jurisdiction also prevents U.S. banks from granting any loans or otherwise extending credit to Iran.

In what it described as an "interpretive regulation," the Treasury said in a statement that "the prohibition applies to extensions or renewals of credit after Nov. 14 in any currency, unless they are authorized by license."

Treasury officials said that U.S. banks may transfer blocked Iranian funds from checking accounts to interest-bearing accounts at the instruction of Iranian depositors.

## Japan Says Export Checks Will Not Injure Iran Trade

TOKYO, Dec. 27 (Reuters) — The Japanese Ministry of International Trade and Industry said today that its decision yesterday to make case-by-case checks on all applications for ordinary export insurance on shipments to Iran was unlikely to seriously affect Japanese exports to Iran.

The new measure, which extends individual screening to exports of consumer goods, as well as to ships, machinery and industrial plants that have been subject to such checks since February, will mainly involve scrutiny of the payments terms of export contracts, the ministry said.

It became necessary to scrutinize payments terms for export contracts, the ministry said, following reports that the Iranian Central Bank has given notice it will withdraw deposits from the London branches of some Japanese banks.

The ministry said that the measure was not a gesture intended to show Japan's willingness to cooperate with United States policy seeking to restrain trade with Iran.

Some analysts assert that case-by-case checks, rather than the automatic processing done previously, will sharply curtail Japanese exports to Iran (HFT, Dec. 27).

Meanwhile, a leading Japanese trading house said that the measure would not affect its exports to Iran, which are mostly backed by letters of credit issued by Iranian banks. But, it added, the possibility cannot be precluded that the measure might provoke countermeasures by Iran.

### Iranian Construction Put Off

TOKYO, Dec. 27 (Reuters) — Resumption of construction work on a joint Japanese-Iranian petrochemical complex at Bandar Shapur will have to be postponed until next March at the earliest, Mitsui and Co., Ltd., said.

The project, held up since the Iranian revolution, was to have been resumed last month, but the National Petrochemical Co. of Iran, the Iranian partner, has raised several questions, a Mitsui spokesman said.

## Big Board Steady As Volume Increases

NEW YORK, Dec. 27 (Reuters) — New York Stock Exchange prices closed mixed today after trading in a narrow range most of the session although volume picked up on year-end selling for tax purposes and portfolio adjustments.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 1.96 to 840.10 but declines led advances about four to three on volume of more than 30 million shares.

After the close, the Federal Reserve Board said commercial and industrial loans at large U.S. banks rose \$2.7 billion in the week to Dec. 19 to \$154.5 billion, up \$22.5 billion from a year earlier.

Business loans at major New York City reporting banks rose \$171 million in the week ended yesterday compared with a revised rise of \$1.6 billion last week.

Fairmont Foods gained 1 1/2 to

14 1/2. It is considering an acquisition proposal by American Financial Corp.

Stone Container slipped two to

### SAMA Gets IBM Notes

ARMONK, N.Y., Dec. 27 (Reuters) — International Business Machines said today it privately placed \$300 million of seven-year notes with the Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency. It was IBM's first placement with the Saudi agency. Proceeds from the notes, which have an average life of 5 1/2 years and a coupon of 10.8 percent, will be used for increased capital requirements, IBM says.

24 1/2. It said it has made no substantial progress in its search for an attractive acquisition proposal for the company.

Sunshine Mining gained 1 1/2 to 29 1/2. Arab Investors Group SA, a Luxembourg corporation, reported it bought 1.03 million shares of common stock, or 19.4 percent, of Sunshine Mining as an investment.

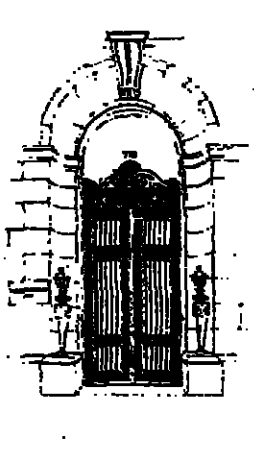
Companies increasing quarterly dividends were American Brands to \$1.37 a share, Boston Edison to 68 cents a share, JMB Realty Trust to \$3 and Prudential Fed Savings & Loan to 18.

American Manufacturing announced the liquidation distribution of \$62 a share.

## Company Report

Revenues, Profits in Millions in Local Currencies, Unless Otherwise Indicated

United States	Jim Walter	1979	1978
1st Qtr.			
Revenue	494.01	471.98	
Profits	32.32	27.27	
Per share	1.80	1.51	
*Includes a \$9.47 million after-tax capital gain on the sale of the company's sugar business.			



**HARRY WINSTON**  
RARE JEWELS OF THE WORLD

**EXCEPTIONAL EXHIBITION**

December 22 to January 6 from 5 p.m.

**BADRUTT'S PALACE ST. MORITZ**

## URQUIJO INTERNATIONAL N.V.

U.S. \$25,000,000 Guaranteed Floating Rate Notes Due 1981

For the six months

21st December, 1979, to 23rd June, 1980  
the Notes will carry an interest rate of 14 1/2% per annum.

The Notes are listed on the London Stock Exchange

by: **Crédit Suisse, London**

Agent Bank.



## ELECTRICITE DE FRANCE

Dfls. 50,000,000

TERM LOAN

GUARANTEED BY THE REPUBLIC OF FRANCE

Arranged and provided by

**NMB BANK**  
NEERLANDSCHE MIDDENSTANDBANK NV

November 1979



## Chicago Futures

December 27, 1979

WHEAT	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	4.60	4.65	4.57	4.59	-.04
May	4.72	4.76	4.63	4.65	-.04
Jul	4.74	4.77	4.66	4.68	-.04
Sep	4.80	4.84	4.70	4.72	-.04
Nov	4.82	4.86	4.72	4.74	-.04
Dec	4.82	4.86	4.72	4.74	-.04

Sales Wed. 20,233.  
Total open interest Wed. 57,451, up 1,149 from Fri.

CORN	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	2.54	2.58	2.48	2.50	-.04
May	2.56	2.60	2.50	2.52	-.04
Jul	2.58	2.62	2.52	2.54	-.04
Sep	2.60	2.64	2.54	2.56	-.04
Nov	2.62	2.66	2.56	2.58	-.04
Dec	2.62	2.66	2.56	2.58	-.04

Sales Wed. 23,823.  
Total open interest Wed. 162,392, off 12,009 from Fri.

SOYBEANS	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	6.45	6.50	6.35	6.37	-.11
May	6.50	6.55	6.40	6.42	-.08
Jul	6.55	6.60	6.45	6.47	-.08
Sep	6.60	6.65	6.50	6.52	-.08
Nov	6.65	6.70	6.55	6.57	-.08
Dec	6.65	6.70	6.55	6.57	-.08

Sales Wed. 20,233.  
Total open interest Wed. 179,043, off 33 from Fri.

SOYBEAN MEAL	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	18.50	18.75	18.50	18.50	-.20
May	18.50	18.75	18.50	18.50	-.20
Jul	18.50	18.75	18.50	18.50	-.20
Sep	18.50	18.75	18.50	18.50	-.20
Nov	18.50	18.75	18.50	18.50	-.20
Dec	18.50	18.75	18.50	18.50	-.20

Sales Wed. 6,236.  
Total open interest Wed. 51,294, off 181 from Fri.

SOYBEAN OIL	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	25.50	25.75	25.50	25.50	-.20
May	25.50	25.75	25.50	25.50	-.20
Jul	25.50	25.75	25.50	25.50	-.20
Sep	25.50	25.75	25.50	25.50	-.20
Nov	25.50	25.75	25.50	25.50	-.20
Dec	25.50	25.75	25.50	25.50	-.20

Sales Wed. 6,882.  
Total open interest Wed. 64,708, off 158 from Fri.

CATS	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	1.00	1.05	0.95	0.97	-.03
May	1.02	1.07	0.97	0.99	-.03
Jul	1.04	1.09	0.99	1.01	-.03
Sep	1.06	1.11	1.01	1.03	-.03
Nov	1.08	1.13	1.03	1.05	-.03
Dec	1.08	1.13	1.03	1.05	-.03

Sales Wed. 1,004.  
Total open interest Wed. 5,133, up 4 from Fri.

LIVE BEEF CATTLE	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	68.00	68.50	67.50	67.75	-.25
May	68.50	69.00	68.00	68.25	-.25
Jul	69.00	69.50	68.50	68.75	-.25
Sep	69.50	70.00	69.00	69.25	-.25
Nov	69.50	70.00	69.00	69.25	-.25
Dec	69.50	70.00	69.00	69.25	-.25

Sales Wed. 7,533; sales Wed. 19,110.  
Total open interest Wed. 41,291, up 374 from Fri.

FEEDER CATTLE	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	84.00	84.50	83.50	83.75	-.25
May	84.50	85.00	84.00	84.25	-.25
Jul	85.00	85.50	84.50	84.75	-.25
Sep	85.50	86.00	85.00	85.25	-.25
Nov	85.50	86.00	85.00	85.25	-.25
Dec	85.50	86.00	85.00	85.25	-.25

Sales Wed. 2,427; sales Wed. 13,517.  
Total open interest Wed. 1,844, up 2 from Fri.

LONG TERM TREASURY BONDS	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	81.00	81.10	80.90	80.95	-.05
May	81.00	81.10	80.90	80.95	-.05
Jul	81.00	81.10	80.90	80.95	-.05
Sep	81.00	81.10	80.90	80.95	-.05
Nov	81.00	81.10	80.90	80.95	-.05
Dec	81.00	81.10	80.90	80.95	-.05

Sales Wed. 10,527.  
Total open interest Wed. 90,174, up 1,143 from Fri.

90-DAY COMMERCIAL PAPER	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	12.10	12.15	12.05	12.10	-.05
May	12.10	12.15	12.05	12.10	-.05
Jul	12.10	12.15	12.05	12.10	-.05
Sep	12.10	12.15	12.05	12.10	-.05
Nov	12.10	12.15	12.05	12.10	-.05
Dec	12.10	12.15	12.05	12.10	-.05

Sales Wed. 34.  
Total open interest Wed. 568, off 1 from Fri.

CANADIAN DOLLAR, \$ per £	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	85.15	85.20	85.10	85.15	-.05
May	85.15	85.20	85.10	85.15	-.05
Jul	85.15	85.20	85.10	85.15	-.05
Sep	85.15	85.20	85.10	85.15	-.05
Nov	85.15	85.20	85.10	85.15	-.05
Dec	85.15	85.20	85.10	85.15	-.05

Sales Wed. 34.  
Total open interest Wed. 568, off 1 from Fri.

AMERICAN MOST ACTIVES	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	1.00	1.05	0.95	0.97	-.03
May	1.02	1.07	0.97	0.99	-.03
Jul	1.04	1.09	0.99	1.01	-.03
Sep	1.06	1.11	1.01	1.03	-.03
Nov	1.08	1.13	1.03	1.05	-.03
Dec	1.08	1.13	1.03	1.05	-.03

Sales Wed. 34.  
Total open interest Wed. 568, off 1 from Fri.

NYSE Most Actives	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	1.00	1.05	0.95	0.97	-.03
May	1.02	1.07	0.97	0.99	-.03
Jul	1.04	1.09	0.99	1.01	-.03
Sep	1.06	1.11	1.01	1.03	-.03
Nov	1.08	1.13	1.03	1.05	-.03
Dec	1.08	1.13	1.03	1.05	-.03

Sales Wed. 34.  
Total open interest Wed. 568, off 1 from Fri.

NYSE Index	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	1.00	1.05	0.95	0.97	-.03
May	1.02	1.07	0.97	0.99	-.03
Jul	1.04	1.09	0.99	1.01	-.03
Sep	1.06	1.11	1.01	1.03	-.03
Nov	1.08	1.13	1.03	1.05	-.03
Dec	1.08	1.13	1.03	1.05	-.03

Sales Wed. 34.  
Total open interest Wed. 568, off 1 from Fri.

AMERICAN MOST ACTIVES	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	1.00	1.05	0.95	0.97	-.03
May	1.02	1.07	0.97	0.99	-.03
Jul	1.04	1.09	0.99	1.01	-.03
Sep	1.06	1.11	1.01	1.03	-.03
Nov	1.08	1.13	1.03	1.05	-.03
Dec	1.08	1.13	1.03	1.05	-.03

Sales Wed. 34.  
Total open interest Wed. 568, off 1 from Fri.

AMERICAN MOST ACTIVES	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	1.00	1.05	0.95	0.97	-.03
May	1.02	1.07	0.97	0.99	-.03
Jul	1.04	1.09	0.99	1.01	-.03
Sep	1.06	1.11	1.01	1.03	-.03
Nov	1.08	1.13	1.03	1.05	-.03
Dec	1.08	1.13	1.03	1.05	-.03

Sales Wed. 34.  
Total open interest Wed. 568, off 1 from Fri.

AMERICAN MOST ACTIVES	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	1.00	1.05	0.95	0.97	-.03
May	1.02	1.07	0.97	0.99	-.03
Jul	1.04	1.09	0.99	1.01	-.03
Sep	1.06	1.11	1.01	1.03	-.03
Nov	1.08	1.13	1.03	1.05	-.03
Dec	1.08	1.13	1.03	1.05	-.03

Sales Wed. 34.  
Total open interest Wed. 568, off 1 from Fri.

AMERICAN MOST ACTIVES	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	1.00	1.05	0.95	0.97	-.03
May	1.02	1.07	0.97	0.99	-.03
Jul	1.04	1.09	0.99	1.01	-.03
Sep	1.06	1.11	1.01	1.03	-.03
Nov	1.08	1.13	1.03	1.05	-.03
Dec	1.08	1.13	1.03	1.05	-.03

Sales Wed. 34.  
Total open interest Wed. 568, off 1 from Fri.

## U.S. Commodity Prices

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LIVE HOGS					
10,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	41.40	42.60	41.35	41.90	+ .13
Apr	39.80	40.80	39.70	40.37	+ .12
Jun	41.42	44.35	43.40	44.25	+ .53
Jul	43.90	46.10	44.25	45.10	+ .35
Sep	42.70	44.30	43.57	—	—
Nov	43.30	45.65	44.07	45.30	+ .10
Dec	43.30	45.65	44.07	45.30	+ .10

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SEP					
Set					
Dec	85.50	85.90	85.50	85.54	-.04
	85.50	85.90	85.50	85.54	+0.00

Est. sales 711; sales Wed. 323.  
Total open interest Wed. 7,262, off 134 from Fri.  
Prl.  
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals  
\$0.0050.

Sales Wed. 20,233.  
Total open interest Wed. 57,451, up 1,149 from Fri.

CORN	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	2.54	2.58	2.48	2.50	-.04
May	2.56	2.60	2.50	2.52	-.04
Jul	2.58	2.62	2.52	2.54	-.04
Sep	2.60	2.64	2.54	2.56	-.04
Nov	2.62	2.66	2.56	2.58	-.04
Dec	2.62	2.66	2.56	2.58	-.04

Sales Wed. 23,823.  
Total open interest Wed. 162,392, off 12,009 from Fri.

SOYBEANS	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	6.45	6.50	6.35	6.37	-.11
May	6.50	6.55	6.40	6.42	-.08
Jul	6.55	6.60	6.45	6.47	-.08
Sep	6.60	6.65	6.50	6.52	-.08
Nov	6.65	6.70	6.55	6.57	-.08
Dec	6.65	6.70	6.55	6.57	-.08

Sales Wed. 20,233.  
Total open interest Wed. 179,043, off 33 from Fri.

SOYBEAN MEAL	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	18.50	18.75	18.50	18.50	-.20
May	18.50	18.75	18.50	18.50	-.20
Jul	18.50	18.75	18.50	18.50	-.20
Sep	18.50	18.75	18.50	18.50	-.20
Nov	18.50	18.75	18.50	18.50	-.20
Dec	18.50	18.75	18.50	18.50	-.20

Sales Wed. 6,236.  
Total open interest Wed. 51,294, off 181 from Fri.

SOYBEAN OIL	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	25.50	25.75	25.50	25.50	-.20
May	25.50	25.75	25.50	25.50	-.20
Jul	25.50	25.75	25.50	25.50	-.20
Sep	25.50	25.75	25.50	25.50	-.20
Nov	25.50	25.75	25.50	25.50	-.20
Dec	25.50	25.75	25.50	25.50	-.20

Sales Wed. 6,882.  
Total open interest Wed. 64,708, off 158 from Fri.

CATS	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	1.00	1.05	0.95	0.97	-.03
May	1.02	1.07	0.97	0.99	-.03
Jul	1.04	1.09	0.99	1.01	-.03
Sep	1.06	1.11	1.01	1.03	-.03
Nov	1.08	1.13	1.03	1.05	-.03
Dec	1.08	1.13	1.03	1.05	-.03

Sales Wed. 1,004.  
Total open interest Wed. 5,133, up 4 from Fri.

LIVE BEEF CATTLE	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	68.00	68.50	67.50	67.75	-.25
May	68.50	69.00	68.00	68.25	-.25
Jul	69.00	69.50	68.50	68.75	-.25
Sep	69.50	70.00	69.00	69.25	-.25
Nov	69.50	70.00	69.00	69.25	-.25
Dec	69.50	70.00	69.00	69.25	-.25

Sales Wed. 7,533; sales Wed. 19,110.  
Total open interest Wed. 41,291, up 374 from Fri.

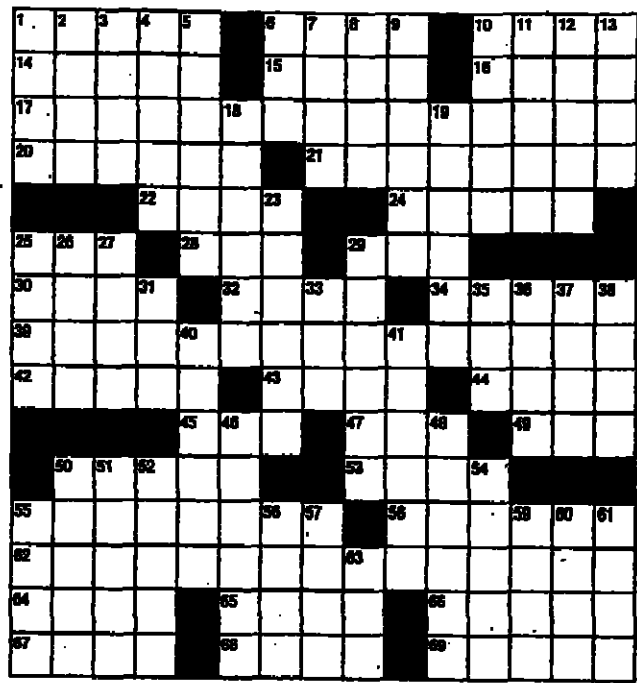
12,000 lbs., cents per lb.					
Jan	16.90	16.90	16.90	16.47	-.43
Feb	17.41	17.40	16.81	16.56	-.25
Mar	17.35	17.35	16.77	16.57	-.22
Apr	17.25	17.33	16.76	16.77	-.20
May	17.22	17.25	16.70	16.72	-.19
Jun	17.15	17.18	16.65	16.68	-.15
Jul	17.01	17.04	16.48	16.63	-.29
Aug	16.94	17.01	16.43	16.48	-.29







## CROSSWORD By Eugene T. Maleska



## ACROSS

- 1 Hot  
6 Turner in a  
saw  
10 Strategy  
14 Breadth  
15 Kind of hemp  
16 Interior  
decorator's  
word  
17 Tom  
20 Spotted  
21 Pine cone, e.g.  
22 Remnants  
24 Nobel Prize  
Curie  
25 License plate  
26 Part of pewter  
28 Grattified  
30 Eastern bigwig  
32 Caesar's  
erstwhile  
partner  
34 Composer  
Copland  
38 Dick  
42 "— Calls It  
Murder"—  
Gardner  
43 Egress or  
ingress  
44 Interlaken's  
river

## DOWN

- 45 Documents:  
Abbr.  
47 Corduroy unit  
48 Mountain  
50 Ovine sound  
53 Flatfish  
55 Most delicate  
56 One of Mrs.  
Browning's  
poems  
62 Harry  
64 Range unit  
65 Suffix with  
argo or conno  
66 Profound sleep  
67 Approach  
68 Stretches, with  
"out"  
69 Remove  
completely  
1 Being  
2 "J.B." units  
3 Sticky stuff  
4 Ann Landers,  
to her folks  
5 Evangelist's  
advice  
6 Crimean—  
1853-56  
7 Ransom  
8 Ginseng or  
ginger, e.g.  
9 Like ye olde  
England  
10 Test  
11 Ulyanov  
12 An Astaire  
13 Durrant's  
scozzola  
15 Pusher's prey  
16 James  
(Fibber  
McGee)  
23 Hairnets  
25 Delicacy  
26 Oriental nurse  
27 Slack  
28 Is partial to  
31 Word with  
grouse or  
grouper  
32 —Magnus  
33 College town of  
Ohio or  
Oklahoma  
36 Certain rugs  
37 Gumby  
ingredient  
38 "O, reason not  
the—"  
40 Enchilada  
relative  
41 Like a song by  
Puccini  
42 "Tristram  
Shandy"  
author  
43 Soyler's "Girl  
in  
White"—  
50 Fair  
51 Petrarch's love  
52 Down  
54 Biblical  
witching place  
55 Large open pie  
56 Steep  
57 Plumb  
58 Malay palm  
59 Slaughter  
61 Love interest  
63 Also.

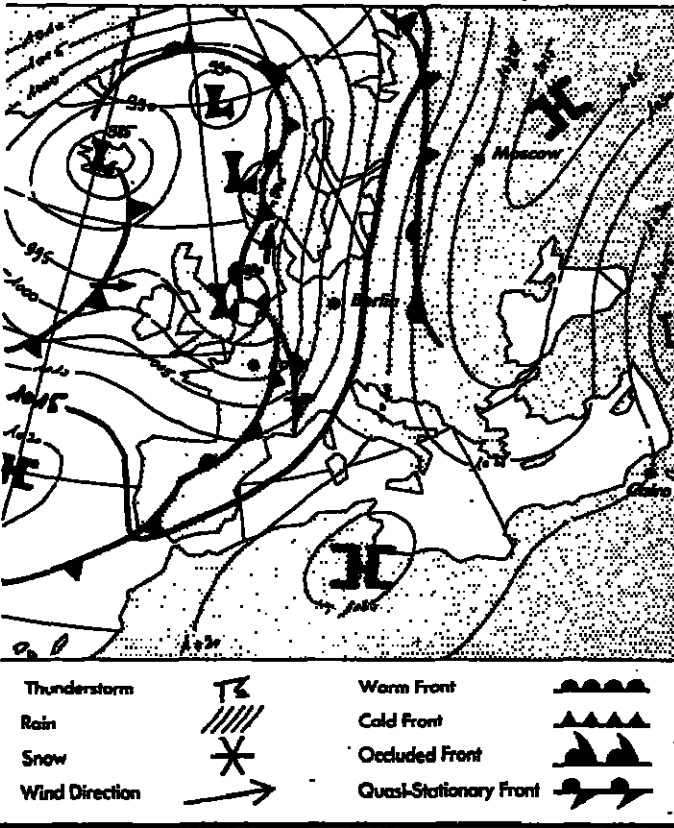
## Solution to Previous Puzzle

PEANUTS  
BLONDIE  
BEETLE  
BAILEY  
ANDY  
CAPP  
WIZARD  
of ID  
REX  
MORGAN  
DOONESBURY

## WEATHER

ALGARVE	C	F	OVERCAST	MADRID	C	F	OVERCAST
AMSTERDAM	14	57	Overcast	MIAMI	19	66	Overcast
ANKARA	10	50	Overcast	MILAN	14	57	Overcast
ATHENS	10	50	Overcast	MONTREAL	10	50	Overcast
BELGIUM	10	50	Overcast	MOSCOW	10	50	Overcast
BELGRADE	10	50	Overcast	MUNICH	10	50	Overcast
BERLIN	10	50	Overcast	NEW YORK	10	50	Overcast
BRUSSELS	10	50	Overcast	NICE	10	50	Overcast
BUCHAREST	10	50	Overcast	OSLO	10	50	Overcast
BUDAPEST	10	50	Overcast	PARIS	10	50	Overcast
CASABLANCA	10	50	Overcast	PRAGUE	10	50	Overcast
CONFIDENTIAL	10	50	Overcast	ROME	10	50	Overcast
COSTA DEL SOL	10	50	Overcast	SOFIA	10	50	Overcast
DUBLIN	10	50	Overcast	STOCKHOLM	10	50	Overcast
EDINBURGH	10	50	Overcast	TORONTO	10	50	Overcast
FLORENCE	10	50	Overcast	TEL AVIV	10	50	Overcast
FRANKFURT	10	50	Overcast	TOKYO	10	50	Overcast
GENOVA	10	50	Overcast	TURIN	10	50	Overcast
HILSINKI	10	50	Overcast	VIENNA	10	50	Overcast
HOUSTON	10	50	Overcast	WARSAW	10	50	Overcast
ISTANBUL	10	50	Overcast	WASHINGTON	10	50	Overcast
LAS PALMAS	10	50	Overcast	ZURICH	10	50	Overcast
LISBON	10	50	Overcast				
LONDON	10	50	Overcast				
LOS ANGELES	10	50	Overcast				

## Situation Forecast for Noon G.M.T. Friday

Vulgarity as Popular as Vodka;  
Russian Purist Mourns for Nation

MOSCOW, Dec. 27 (UPI) — Gennadiy Gerasimov is fuming about the Soviet penchant for foul language. Writing in Literaturnaya Gazeta, Mr. Gerasimov complained that even a mouthful of soap suds would not cure what he believes to be a national defect as serious as alcoholism.

"Even third and fourth graders have become professional foul-mouths," he wrote. "It is an epidemic that is snowballing and assuming large proportions. It's like a drinking problem, which the public long ago realized took a large toll. But the people have not yet realized the damage done by obscenity."

"I tried very hard to influence foul-mouthed people, and told them it was wrong. I even said I would call the militia."

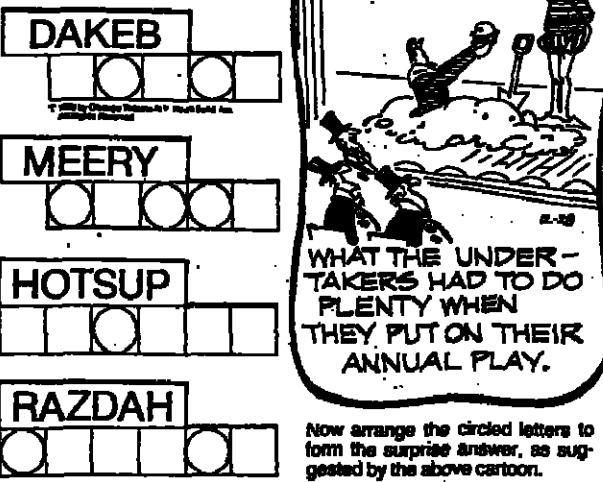
"But when I reported the cases of foul language to the authorities, they said that since I had not been injured there was nothing they could do."

Mr. Gerasimov also noted that the syndrome was spreading. "Women are trying to emulate their male counterparts by smoking and using foul language," he said. "This is how they try to achieve equality with men."



## JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Print answer here: "□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□"

Yesterday's Jumbles: AFIRE BEGOT TOWARD HICUP  
Answer: What the psychiatrist said when the patient complained that he was losing his memory—"OH, FORGET IT!"

"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"  
"Printed in Great Britain"

## BOOKS

## OILERS AND SWEEPERS

By George Dennison. Random House. 179 pp. \$7.95.

Reviewed by James Atlas

A DECADE ago, George Dennison published "The Lives of Children," a lively, impassioned account of his experiences as a teacher in an alternative school on Manhattan's Lower East Side. Written in the spirit of fierce opposition to government and authority that characterized the '60s, "The Lives of Children" was more than a polemic; rich in personalities, dramatic events and inward conflict, it possessed the qualities of fiction. The students in the First Street School, largely blacks and Puerto Ricans who had done poorly in the city's public schools, were too young to have lost their innocence. They were not yet hostages to the corrupt motives and willful calculations that betray our maturity.

Dennison's affinity with his students was evident in "The Lives of Children," and "Oilers and Sweepers," his first collection of stories, reveals that affinity in a different light. It is really about the essential childhood of artists, their naive simplicity. The people in these stories trust themselves to the dictates of imagination. "The arena of art is life itself," a garrulous playwright exults in "The Author of Caryatids"; but Dennison's characters are more interested in what is possible than in the world they inhabit.

In "Larband: A Tale of Pizarro," the quest for transcendence is quite literal. Minot Larband, a young Frenchman, discovers in the course of a joyous carnival dance that he is capable of gravity-defying leaps, a feat received with universal delight in his village. But when Minot becomes a champion high jumper, breaking all records, this curious gift is brought to the world's attention, which only provokes skepticism to claim that springs were attached to his shoes or that a tramp polio was concealed in the jumping pit. In the face of these cynical allegations, Minot has a nervous breakdown and retreats to a Paris suburb, where he devotes himself to ornithological research. Through his studies, he achieves the calm and wisdom denied him when he was a celebrity—a ludicrous denouement in the hands of a less deliberate writer, but Dennison is solemn.

about Minot's achievement of grace, and the gravity of his narrative manner is never disrupted by farce.

The playwright in "The Author of Caryatids" is more tenuous in his refusal to compromise with the world's hatred of imagination. The story consists entirely of an animated monologue concerning the unfortunate history of one of his plays. One never quite learns what "Caryatids" is about, but it has never been performed without causing a riot. Once, while crossing the ocean on a cruise ship, the playwright was prevailed on to stage a performance, only to find himself pursued through the halls by a mob. The story ends with the author on his way to Philadelphia where the ill-fated play is to open once again. "I think a new spirit is in the air," he declares. "I think it will be understood. Yes, Truly, I believe it will."

Dennison has a considerable talent for evoking scenes. The landscapes of his fiction—gay Patagonian villages, New York seen from a window at dawn—is alluring, and his enthusiasm for his own characters is difficult to resist. There is a playfulness, a whimsical defiance of reality in their perceptions. Where Dennison's imagination fails him is in the contemplation of his own life. "The Smiles of Komarak," a story about a writer who lives on the Lower East Side, a primitive in comparison with the other stories in this collection. The poet, radicals and confused young women he introduces are solely their emotions, sentimental, the ideas liberal clichés. "Her coat had been escape from self, no love," muses one innocent character. This is the sort of stiff, inhibiting insight one finds in freshman theses.

"We take our books for granted," declares Dennison's Minot Larband. "But you know, they really are magic." There are moments of magic in "Oilers and Sweepers" and moments when the magician's hand is all too visible.

James Atlas is on the staff of The New York Times.

## LOVE, ETC.

By Bel Kaufman. Prentice-Hall. 410 pp. \$11.95.

Reviewed by Anne Wittels

SCIENTISTS people our vocabulary, even when we aren't aware of them: Watt, Ampere, Diesel.

Less frequently, books have such an impact; their titles become sociological shorthand, entering the vocabularies of even those who never read them. We recognize "The Man in the Gray Flannel Suit." We understand a "Catch-22" situation. And we know what it means to be caught going "Up the Down Staircase."

Bel Kaufman introduced us to that teen-age underworld 15 years ago. This is her first novel since then. Comparisons are inevitable—especially since her second novel is constructed in the same non-traditional way as her first.

Presenting a young teacher's view of her first year at a metropolitan school, "Up the Down Staircase" was constructed from an accumulation of notes, administrative circulars, letters from the principal, oddments from the class suggestion box and students' notebooks—the whole given unity by occasional letters to an old friend.

"Love, etc." is also an amalgam: Jessica's diary (Jessica is still recovering from her 12-year-old divorce from Charlie); chapters from her novel (about Isabel, who is painfully divorcing her husband, Edgar); "Notes to Myself" (about what might or might not be suitable for inclusion in her novel); letters to Nina (also a novelist, about their novels, their divorces, and Jess' current love affair); letters from Nina to Jess (ditto).

Kaufman is an excellent writer, witty and perceptive. Her puns and not-quite-nonsense verse are a delight. Her "typographical errors" are insightful. But her book doesn't work as well as it might. Why? Subject matter. Nina writes to

Jess: "I know the subject of divorce is grim, but . . . But if the subject of the book really is loneliness—or love—or love's lack—then divorce gets too big a billing."

Varities of writing. Although the reader is "able to see the whole in its parts," the trouble is that all the parts sound the same.

In "Up the Down Staircase" Kaufman, as author, presumably wrote the notes "written by" the kids and administrators. But it doesn't sound that way. Here, Jess keeps reminding herself that she's not Isabel. No wonder; they do sound alike. Letters from Jess, and letters from Nina, sound alike, too.

Then there's the problem of diffusion. Relatively brief, "Up the Down Staircase" had impact. "Love, etc." contains so much writing about writing, it's like brushing one's hair in front of multiple mirrors: One is so caught up seeing the reflected hand hand hand holding the brush brush brush, one can't feel the tug on one's scalp.

On page 381, in one of "Notes to Myself," Jess says: "I'm coming impatient with Isabel. I'm time for her to shed old injun get moving, do something about life!" Past time.

Still, Kaufman has captured middle-aged adolescent in this as she did the teen-ager in first. And, flawed though the book may be, this title, too, may be our vocabularies. For who am I as escaped feeling what on Nina's fans wrote: "I want desperately to do something, to find so one or something, to love, etc."

Anne Wittels' latest book is "Wonder . . . A Satirical Study of Sexist Semantics." She wrote the view for the Los Angeles Times. © Los Angeles Times

## DENNIS THE MENACE



## BRIDGE

By Alan Trusc

ON the diagramed deal, South found himself playing four hearts. The response of three diamonds to two no-trump was a Jacoby transfer, showing length in hearts. The opening spade lead was won in dummy, and the singleton

club was led. The defense was prevailed if East had put the ace and shifted to a trump, he ducked.

South won with the king and ceded to ruff all his remaining clubs, using the spade ace and diamond king as entries to closed hand. The ending was this:

NORTH		NORTH	
♠K33	♠85	♠K33	♠85
♥A743	♥A743	♥A743	♥A743
♦7652	♦7652	♦7652	♦7652
♣8	♣8	♣8	♣8
WEST		WEST	
♠QJ10	♠QJ10	♠QJ10	♠QJ10
♥Q98	♥Q98	♥Q98	♥Q98
♦QJ10	♦QJ10	♦QJ10	♦QJ10
♣QJ10	♣QJ10	♣QJ10	♣QJ10
EAST		EAST	
♠A976	♠A976	♠A976	♠A976
♥A	♥A	♥A	♥A
♦A	♦A	♦A	♦A
♣A	♣A	♣A	♣A

Both sides were vulnerable. The bid:

West	North	East
2NT	Pass	Pass
3NT	Pass	Pass
Pass	Pass	Pass

A spade was led, and when won he shifted to the heart. South won, cashed the diamond and led his last spade. He was sure to score a 10th trick how West defended.

"HEY! DIDN'T YOU USED TO BE BALD?"







